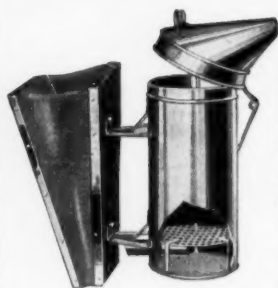




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Canadian Beekeepers will be supplied with bees and queens they need during the 1942 season. Our policy will follow regulations compatible with the Dominion of Canada laws regulating imports from United States.

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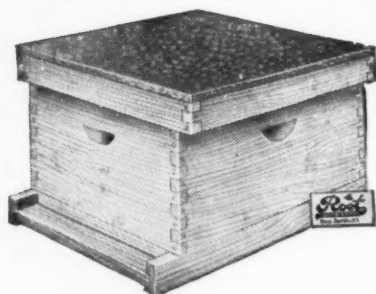
Buy Louisiana Italian package bees and queens for larger honey and wax production in these United States war and emergency needs.

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## ROOT HIVES *lead because—*

Metal covers of full thickness lumber. Inner covers designed for long wear. Bodies with improved hand hold. Triple lock-corner frames. Clear, soft pine. Cypress bottom-boards.

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COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

## Boost Your Profits for the Coming New Year!

### Order LOTZ Bee Supplies Now

You will be prepared in advance with good equipment for the coming season,

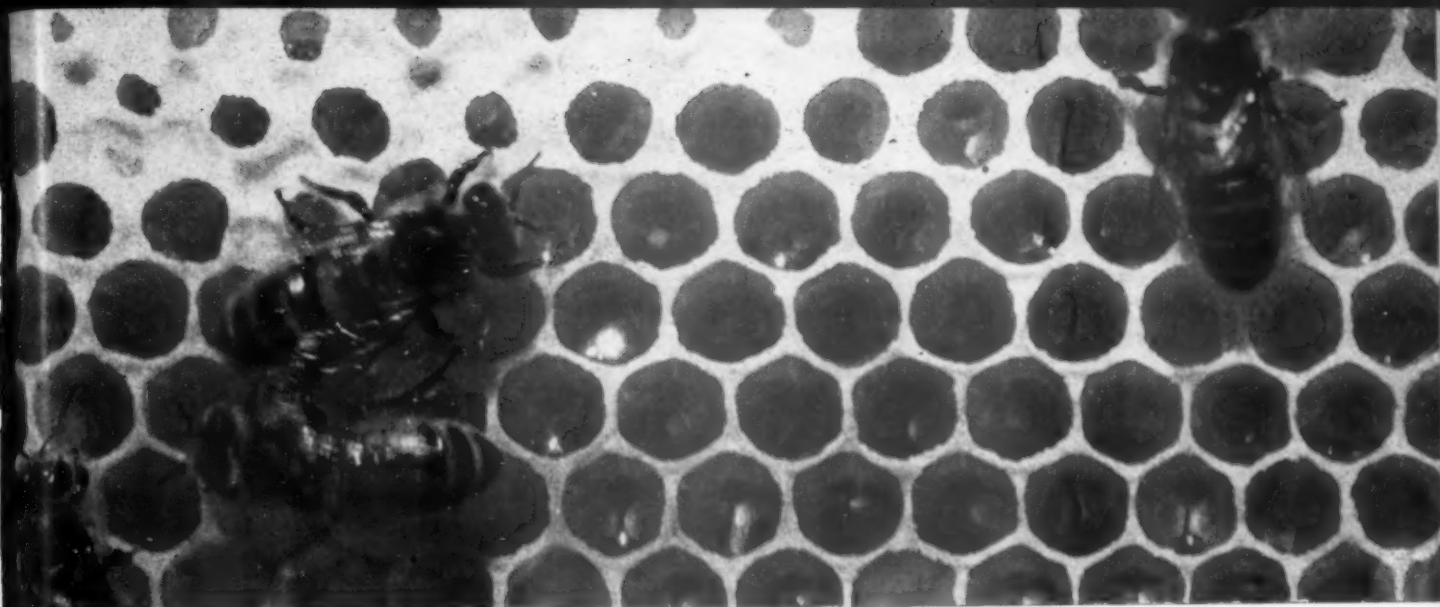
You will save money since prices are advancing,

You will be equipped with the finest quality merchandise available, namely

## LOTZ BEE SUPPLIES

Our new 1942 catalog will soon be published. Send us a list of the supplies you need now. We will be glad to quote prices promptly.

August Lotz Company  
Boyd, Wisconsin



Editors: G. H. Cale, Frank C. Pellett, M. G. Dadant, J. C. Dadant

January, 1942

Volume LXXXII

No. 1

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L. R. Stewart, of Newport, Indiana, and his home yard (center), with club boys and girls (left) in Newport's famous 4H Bee Club.



Top, Virginia Reed holds a fine Club comb. Below, Roy Bush, in charge of 4H queen rearing project.

## For Everlasting Combs, Stronger Colonies, Bigger Crops

Stewart, 4H Club Leader, Proves that the Best Combs Give Biggest Returns.

"Everyone knows I am a crank about good combs with all-worker cells. I get bigger colonies in 8 and 10 frame hives than many folks do with bigger hives. The combs the boys and girls in our 4H Club secure show the efficiency of our club work. Needless to say, we use Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation. We must to get the combs we want.

"Many folks go in for cheap foundation. They can only see the number of sheets they get, or the price. With Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation they would get more worker cells per sheet, more comb space in the hive, less congestion in the brood nest and so less swarming; stronger colonies of worker bees, bigger crops, less breakage."

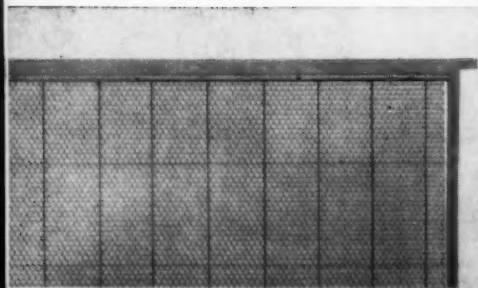
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Yes, Mr. Stewart! And too—It's the cheapest way to get good combs that will last a lifetime. Draw Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation above the brood nest in a good honey-flow, and you have combs that do not stretch, sag or buckle; nor are they easily damaged. They become permanent equipment, lasting year after year; paid for many time in bees and production.

Save from the start. Use DADANT'S CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION

**Dadant & Sons : Hamilton, Illinois**

Makers of Famous Foundations—Crimp-wired, Plain, Surplus





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KELLEY—"The Bee Man"

## COME AND GET IT

Many items are scarce and some can not be bought at any price, but we have large stocks of most every thing that we listed in our 1941 catalogue including zinc and all wire excluders, tanks and extractors. Most all prices are higher but you will find our prices to be low in comparison to the general market.

It will be late February before we mail out our 1942 catalogue, so we suggest that you write for quotations and order your supplies early as conditions change so fast from day to day that we cannot guarantee stocks nor prices for an indefinite period.

**The Walter T. Kelley Co. : Paducah, Ky.**

ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER FROM BROOKPORT, ILLINOIS

## JENSEN'S

### Package Bees and Queens for 1942

If you have not received our latest price list, a postal will bring it. We offer the same high quality bees and queens as in the past, and will do our best to give the same good and prompt service. Timely purchases of materials essential to our operations has enabled us to keep our price advance at the minimum, and will enable us to meet changing conditions without recourse. Our advice is to place your orders early.

Quantities	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1- 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85
500-up	.60	2.00	2.55	3.05	3.50

Booster packages, deduct price of queens. Daughters of queens of disease resistant stock 10 cents each higher than our "Magnolia State" strain Italians.

## JENSEN'S APIARIES

Macon, Mississippi, U. S. A.

### The BEEKEEPERS ITEM

The Southern beekeepers, own magazine, but read by studious honey producers everywhere.



With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

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The heart of comb honey is foundation. The biting quality of the honey, that delicate center taste is foundation. It must literally become a part of the honey, so tender, a touch of the tongue will crumble it; yet be so strong that bees work it out quickly and easily. Dadant's Surplus Foundation, fragrant and pure, thin and sweet, blends so naturally with your finest comb honey, that your market grades are better and your sales are quicker.

**Dadant & Sons**

We pay the best market price for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. . . . Write us. **THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.** Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

**Renew your subscription today!**  
You don't want to miss an issue.

## THE WAR CHANGES THE PICTURE. MORE PRODUCTION NECESSARY

We can help you increase your honey production for the rising prices and better demands that are sure to come. Let us plan with you now for your 1942 packages and queens by writing to us promptly for our interesting New Circular. It contains matters interesting to all beekeepers.

**GARON BEE COMPANY,**

TELEPHONE 8614

**Donaldsonville, Louisiana**  
WESTERN UNION

Please mention American Bee Journal to Advertisers



## GUEST EDITORIAL

# HONEY AND THE FUTURE

By DR. V. G. MILUM



**N**OW that war is here, in common with other peace loving people, we have but one aim—the defeat of the enemy!

Where does our industry fit into the vast scheme of defense and offense? Our principal product, honey, is an energy food endowed with apparent, although perhaps partially unproved, health aiding qualities. In times like these, we may conscientiously push its consumption, while seeking further proofs of its value in the human diet.

Fortunately, the producers and distributors of honey have means of broadcasting information about this appetizing sweet. The American Honey Institute has proved its value in creating new and more users of honey. Its program continues forward with the help of every fair-minded producer and distributor of honey who has analyzed the situation and responded with a contribution. If we have not added our financial support for 1941, there is no time like the present. Do it now and repeat it for 1942.

Dispensing information about honey is not confined to the Institute nor to the larger bottlers, but is enhanced by the thousands of producers who prepare and market their crops in their own vicinity. This personal contact with the consumers is a definite argument against the proposal of those who think that only the larger bottlers should pack and distribute honey.

In times like these, with increasing prices, honey can and will be retailed at better prices. However, no advantage should be taken of this situation to dispose of an inferior product. Only quality honey should be offered for sale. Nothing

will be gained by any attempt to pass off a poorly flavored or damaged product.

This applies even to the bakers where the quality of the final product is influenced by the quality of its ingredients. It is better to feed back to the bees, or not even to take away from them, honey that will not be entirely satisfactory.

To beekeepers who have remained in business through the past few years of low prices, the future seems hopeful, particularly from the honey production standpoint. To enjoy the best advantage from improved conditions, the fullest use of equipment and bees must be made. During these few months, equipment should be prepared and made ready, and new supplies set up before the spring yard work. Colonies short of stores must be fed at the earliest opportunity. It is better to disturb the bees than to starve them.

When spring is here, be sure to requeen all colonies that do not have the best mothers. Be sure that each colony has its proper supply of food and plenty of room for rearing brood; plenty of pollen, or a pollen supplement during the build-up period. Put all equipment into use. Weak colonies seldom give profit. Strengthen or unite them. If you buy packages, give your southern friends a chance. Place your order early. Be considerate of the shipper.

Let it be honey for defense and offense. Do your part by putting bees and equipment to work. Do your part by producing honey of a superior quality; do your part to see that it gets to the consumer in the best possible condition. Now is the time to forge ahead!

Illinois.



Now is a patriotic time to make

## EVERY HIVE

produce to a full maximum



*It pays to use modern equipment so your bees earn for you the best crop possible, and you can take it from them in a way to bring you the highest market price.*



The "muzzle loader" type of beehive shown above (left) is no better than a muzzle loader gun in battle today. Too many of these obsolete beehives are used in which there are no movable frames. Such hives harbor disease and do not permit the owner to manipulate his bees properly, so produce minimum crops of honey, if any at all. Destroy the bees to get the honey is the old way and it destroys the best colonies as they are usually heaviest at harvest time.

Look at the modern hive above (right) which not only permits proper manipulation but allows expansion of storage room so real crops of honey can be produced with no more expense. If disease does get into such hives it can be readily recognized in manipulating the frames and its spread prevented promptly. Our government needs sugar to produce alcohol to produce explosives. You may be patriotic by producing honey for use in place of sugar. **Use Modern Lewis Hives in 1942.**

**Buy U. S. Defense Bonds or Stamps. WIN the WAR**

HONESTLY MADE ————— HONESTLY SOLD ————— HONESTLY PRICED

# LEWIS BEEWARE

STANDARD OF THE BEEKEEPING WORLD

**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY**

Established 1863

HOME OFFICE AND WORKS: WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

BRANCHES: ALBANY, N. Y. LYNCHBURG, VA. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO SIOUX CITY, IOWA

# A QUARTER CENTURY OF HONEY REPORTS AND HONEY MARKETING

By HAROLD J. CLAY

Agricultural Marketing Service,  
U. S. D. A.\*



**T**ODAY the wide-awake beekeeper or honey dealer takes the honey market news reports for granted. He uses them as a matter of course, not only to learn the prevailing market situation and market prices for honey and beeswax in the different commercial producing areas and in a number of leading markets, but also to gain information about the condition of bees and honey plants in sections of the country that are in competition with his own product.

Yet it is less than 25 years since the government began giving any thought to the marketing needs of beekeepers, and it is only a little more than 25 years ago that Uncle Sam started exploratory efforts to aid in marketing any kind of farm crops.

The first market reports on fruits and vegetables were issued in 1915. By 1917 they had become a vital force in aiding producers to keep abreast of current market conditions and thus to secure the best prices the market offered.

## **Dr. Phillips Instrumental in Initiating Honey Reports**

Ever on the alert to investigate new ideas, Dr. E. F. Phillips, then Apiculturist of the Department of Agriculture, early in 1917 prevailed upon my superiors to utilize the same men who were obtaining fruit and vegetable prices and market conditions to gather similar information on honey in eight leading markets. Dr. Phillips had a way of describing honey buyers, 25 years ago, that was terse and included words of one syllable. He thought that beekeepers should have some information about honey market prices other than the comments in bee journals and the statements of dealers, which he felt were often of doubtful accuracy. And so the honey market news service was started.

Though the early reports were brief and rather crude compared with those now issued, even in those early

days they must have been of value to beekeepers. At least in 1918, I think it was, the National Beekeepers' Association passed a resolution stating that the Government honey reports were worth a million dollars a year to the industry. On that basis the present more elaborate reports, covering all important producing areas, and taking in twice as many consuming markets as the early reports, should have a value that would require astronomical figures to measure! And many of you and other beekeepers have been good enough to tell me in a gratifyingly commendatory way how valuable these honey reports are.

Yet sometimes I wonder to what extent beekeepers generally appreciate these reports. After nearly 25 years of continuous publication, and of steadily increasing scope and completeness of the honey report, the mailing list for the report issued in Washington is now under 2,400. These mailing lists are circularized yearly, it is true, but can it be that out of the 600,000 beekeepers in the country only 2,400 think that these reports are sufficiently useful to them to spend a three-cent stamp to say so each year.

## **More Price Reports Needed from Commercial Beekeepers**

On the other hand, I fully realize that the price information in the reports is still inadequate. Their value would be increased if they were based on more statements from commercial beekeepers. Some 600 report forms now go out twice a month to beekeepers, state apiarists and others, but relatively few of them report regularly, and additional well-informed, conscientious reporters are needed,—men whose interest in the service will be shown by reporting frequently and not by just promising to report. If any of you here are in that category, please let me know.

You may be interested to hear of the financial limitations under which these honey reports are published. They have never been separately

financed, but are paid for out of all appropriation for market news on fruits, vegetables, and peanuts. The only loophole for honey in this group of commodities would be to call it the fruit of the bee, and I question whether Dr. Hambleton would support such a definition for honey! This situation explains why it is not possible to go to any appreciable expense to obtain honey information and why we must depend upon the courtesy of beekeepers for supplying most of the news.

Occasionally some beekeeper will criticize the prices published in the honey reports as being too low. Actually, however, judging from prices at which honey is selling in some of the city markets, hundreds of tons of honey must be sold by beekeepers at prices below those given in the production section paragraphs of the report.

And of course much honey is sold at prices above those published. Perhaps it might be said that for the more important producing states the prices given in the reports as representing large volume sales, may be considered as a guide below which a beekeeper need not sell if he exercises reasonably good salesmanship.

Though our office does not have any way of knowing when specific dealers are in the market for honey or beeswax, we do have on file the names of a number of dealers in the cities in which we have market news representatives. These names can be supplied upon request.

## **Number of Small Beekeepers Lessening**

Present marketing problems of beekeepers differ appreciably from those of 25 years ago. In those days there were fully 40 per cent more beekeepers than there are today, but the average number of their colonies

\*Address—Annual Convention of American Honey Producers' League, Niagara Falls, New York.

was less and their average total output of honey was smaller than that of present-day beekeepers. Even 25 years ago large buyers took a great deal of honey, but more beekeepers sold their honey to storekeepers in their vicinity than is the case today. Perhaps selling honey was easier then, and certainly the marketing processes were less complicated than they are now.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers who formerly kept bees are no longer doing so. This is partly the result of the increasing tendency of farmers to buy products at the store rather than to produce as many home needs as possible, partly because of bee diseases, but also because current prices no longer make the production of honey financially as interesting as it was 25 years ago.

Today, partly because of the narrowing margin between production costs and selling prices, honey production is tending toward large-unit commercial output. And with the present emphasis on low production costs and the elimination of all steps that do not contribute to an increased output of honey, there is a further de-glamorization of the idyllic phases of beekeeping.

This tendency to reduce the number and lessen the importance of individual producers, and to emphasize mass production and marketing is not unique in the honey industry. It is seen even more definitely in the production of butter, eggs and many other farm crops. An increase in mass marketing, in fact, may be necessary in order to bring honey production out of its present non-profit stage for many beekeepers.

#### **Excessive Competition Results in Needlessly Low Prices**

One of the disturbing market factors that the news reports record is the wide range in prices at which honey of the same quality is selling in the same area. When lots of honey of equal volume and of approximately equal quality sell at the same time in nearby towns at a difference of 1½ cents per pound, as has happened frequently during recent weeks, it indicates an unhealthy market condition. It suggests, for example, needlessly sharp competition between different packers of honey, either commercial packers, co-operatives or beekeepers. If the same energy that was spent in fighting competitors had been used constructively in expanding the markets for honey I believe the honey would have moved equally well and at prices that might have meant the difference between profit and loss to some beekeepers. Competition may be the life of trade, but if carried too far it may mean the death of many commercial beekeepers.

The price cutter is a hardy perennial that, like the poor, we have with us always. Why do beekeepers cut prices? Sometimes because they have urgent expenses to meet and must sell at any price they can get in order to raise the needed cash. With such a situation we can sympathize. Too often, however, prices are cut to force a competitor out of the market or out of business. The competitor may retaliate by cutting his own prices further, and the vicious circle goes on until one man or the other is forced out of the market. Then when the prices of the survivor go back to their former level, consumers protest and some may stop buying honey. It is always easier to cut prices than to advance them.

Our beekeeping friends in Canada have found one answer to the question of obtaining a proper relationship between the cost of producing honey and of selling prices, through establishing cooperatives in all the important producing areas of Canada, culminating in one overall Beekeepers' Council. These co-operatives have resulted in higher prices for Canadian beekeepers. For some reason the history of honey co-operatives on this side of the border has been a checkered one, with many failures. Beekeeping leaders in the United States might well give intensive study to the background and development of the Canadian co-operatives, to see whether they cannot profit by the example of their northern brethren.

But I do not wish to be understood as saying that beekeeping co-operatives are essential for the satisfactory marketing of honey. Many commercial dealers and packers of honey are sincere in their desire to see that beekeepers not only obtain costs of production but a fair profit. They should be, for they know that if the beekeeper does not make enough money to stay in business and produce honey, their own businesses will suffer.

#### **Decrease in Price-Cutting Necessary Prelude for Improving Marketing Situation**

Certainly, however, something should be done to curb the cutthroat competition that has been so much in evidence during recent years in the marketing of honey. The prices at which honey is sold in different parts of the country vary more widely than with almost any other commodity that has a wide distribution. Yet in areas in which honey is selling at the upper end of that wide price range there is no protest on the part of honey users that prices are too high.

The problem of raising the selling prices of honey in sections in which they are relatively too low offers a

stimulating challenge to leaders in the industry. Occasionally one hears the American Honey Producers' League criticized for its lack of activity. The appointment at this convention of a committee consisting of the "best minds" of the industry, to consider means of improving the financial status of beekeepers and to report back to next year's convention, or earlier at the discretion of the League president, is suggested as a constructive step forward.

## **WELL BALANCED SCHOOL MEAL**

According to DeWitt C. Wing, senior information specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, nearly a million undernourished children in the Midwest, about three fifths from farm homes, will sit down to well-balanced noon meals at school this fall and winter. They will total about one sixth of the nation's needy children fed through the expanding school lunch program. Food for the meals will include cereals, fresh and dried vegetables, dairy products and other items, purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration and distributed to schools through the public welfare authorities. [A substantial amount of honey is included in the food items.—Ed.]

A total of 344,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, with an estimated retail value of more than \$25,500,000 was made available for school lunches in this manner this year. It will be expanded next year. It is to a large extent a rural program. Sixty per cent of the needy children and seventy-five per cent of the schools to which food was sent last year were in the rural areas. These children were slipping behind in their studies due to the lack of energy from proper food.

Starting without a cent, members of the rural PTA group in Indiana, raised a fund to purchase stoves and food. In an Illinois county, seeds, tractors and equipment were loaned by farmers so WPA workers could plant school lunch gardens. Ohio parents donated oilstoves and dishes so a program could be started in their rural schools. Many communities throughout the Midwest have built lunch rooms to schools and mothers have put in long hours cooking.

These community efforts invariably showed results in improved school work. Much of the expansion of the program this year will depend on the initiative shown by local sponsors in extending the program in their neighborhood.





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## HOIST—I

Many kinds of hoists or lifting devices have been made to help lighten the labor of lifting supers, and hive bodies. A new one is the three-legged chain and pulley hoist of T. B. Turner, Corning, Iowa, shown in the picture with a little girl lifting five supers easily from the hive bodies.

The three legs of the hoist are placed around the hive, the chain device locked at the bottom and the handle turned to wind the lifting cord up on its mandrel. Then the handle locks in place until it is desired to return the load.

## THE CROP IS ON—2

These hives stack up four to five high with full depth hive bodies over excluders with bees hanging out stones on top indicate a summer crop. This is standard beekeeping practice. Is it to be the one in the future? Will our research in stock improvement, however, result in disease resistance and in stock selection and eventually make necessary an unforeseen change in improvement. Those of us who use the Langstroth hive have settled back in the belief that time will never change it. Those of us who use the large hive like the Modified Dadant hive have a different notion. What about two queens to fill the harvest for us? Will that cause a change?

## ROADSIDE EXHIBIT—3

The H.S. Records exhibit, apparently is a roadside stand exhibit (or should we say just roadside stand?). Anyway such an attractive layout all to sell honey.

## HONEY FOR BABIES—4

The Schultzes in Wisconsin certainly push the use of honey in feeding of infants. This attractive exhibit in Ripon, Wisconsin shows some of the work they are doing. One local doctor has made a reputation for himself in the use of honey in milk modifications for babies.

## WINTER FENCE—5

This well-made windbreak (either woven or slatted fence—not quiet clear) is in Michigan, probably an all-year-round enclosure. It solves many of the problems of wind-swept open locations less seen now than formerly. Since the device is so easily provided, more should use it.

## HIVE STANDS—6

This hive stand—posts with side rails proper width—is good where water threatens, or the ants are bad. It can easily be used for winter packing individually or in groups just as they are.



2

USE  
MONEY

ASK YOUR  
DOCTOR

SOME OF BABIES  
HEALTHY &  
HAPPY  
HONEY FED BABIES



4



6

1



2



3



12

## INSPIRATION—I

This is the sign to be found in the honey plant gardens at Atlantic, Iowa, appropriate surely for such a project. Something of the sentiment expressed is a part of the enjoyment of beekeeping. Financially, beekeepers are small profit people. They get much from contacts other than money. Flowers, nature, sunshine, and bees themselves contribute immeasurable to physical and spiritual enjoyment. If it were not so, the ranks of beekeeping would be comparatively low.



## KELTY HAS FIRE—2

We hear that the home and possessions of Russell (Ike) Kelty at East Lansing, Michigan have gone. While he was away, fire destroyed what years had built. Our sympathy to Ike and family. Knowing him as well as we do, we feel sure that this will be one of those mile-posts towards which he will cast future glances in memory but he will forge ahead just the same.

Beekeepers seem to be cursed with fires, honey house fires, bee yard fires, dwelling and building fires of all kinds. They need insurance. Likely Kelty had it. This will help build the new home. Many beekeepers, however, wake up afterwards and find they have nothing with which to start over. It is possible to get insurance on equipment even out in the yards. Why not carry it?



## HONEY SELLING—3

This car of Troy G. Jones, Edinburg, Illinois is not only an apiary vehicle but a constant honey advertisement. Many now take advantage of regulations telling the name, ownership, and gross or empty weight and have marked quite conspicuously on their cars and add also honey advertising. Why not?

Honey does not advertise itself except when it's on the table. It's our job to get it there. Beekeepers as a group are poor in advertising. That is why we have to have American Honey Institute and that is why we all should see that they are equipped to do the job well.

## Our Cover Picture

### COAT OF ARMS OF THE CITY OF PARIS

By Dr. Bodog F. Beck

**N**APOLEON, during his reign, was determined to scatter his "trade-mark," the golden bees, over the European continent and finally over the surface of the entire globe. Bees, bees, bees . . . and a big "N" . . . everywhere. It is reminiscent of the Nazi tendency today to fly the swastika over the whole sphere of our earth.

The imperial insignia, the battle flags and the City of Paris had to adopt the golden bees in their coat of arms. By 1811, Napoleon had reached the zenith of his power. Italy, Prussia, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Poland were at his feet. Germany was his tributary. He accorded to his brothers and kinsmen the Kingdoms of Holland, Spain, Naples and Westphalia. He planned to be the dictator of all sovereigns of Europe and reduce them to a state of vassalage. All he needed was the conquest of England and an alliance with the Czar or subjugation of Russia, to open the Far East for him. He had his eyes on Egypt, Turkey, India, the Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, Australia and of course the United States. What a disappointment for the golden bees!

Napoleon already dominated the following capitals of Europe and the East: Paris, Brussels, Milan, Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Warsaw, Damascus, Rome, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Madrid, Geneva, Venice, Munich, Hanover, Moscow, Cairo, Naples, Hamburg, Lisbon, Vienna.

Three golden bees figured on the escutcheons and flags of the following cities: Paris, Dijon, Lyons, Brussels, Ghent, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Aachen, Cologne, Florence, Genoa, and Parma. Only Providence prevented him to have the bees forced upon most other capital cities of the world. How "modern" all this sounds today!

New York.

◆  
(Turn the page for additional illustrations)



Ecclesiastical medal designed for Napoleon in 1860.



Plate used by Napoleon at St. Helena, with portrait of Empress Josephine. Note bees in center design.





Commemoration medal of the birth of the imperial heir.



Coat of Arms of the city of Paris, under the Napoleonic rule.

## SEEK LARGEST FARM PRODUCTION

The greatest production of food in U. S. history will be sought in 1942, states an AP piece in the Washington Star (September 4). With old surpluses melting away under increasing domestic and British demands, says the story, the USDA will announce within a few days details of a farm program which is designed to provide the nation with the largest supply of food ever produced in a single year. Sharp increases in output of many commodities, particularly dairy products, poultry products, vegetables suitable for processing and canning, meat animals, some fruit, and livestock feed will be sought. Only in the case of cotton, tobacco and wheat will rigid restrictions on production and marketing be retained, the AP predicts. Approved by defense authorities, the dispatch goes on, the program is being based on the assumption that there will be an unprecedented demand for American food supplies during 1942 and 1943.

(Daily Digest, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 5, 1941.)

While honey is not mentioned in the food products, it unquestionably should be in greater demand. It looks as though, for the year 1942, honey should again find a profitable market. There is no need now for beekeepers to sell at a low price.

# FEATURES



SWEET APPROVAL—Kathleen Schlaich, three-and-a-half year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Schlaich, Long Beach, N. Y., puts honey to the test at the Long Island Beekeepers' Exhibit, Nassau County Fair, Mineola.

THE VALUE OF A BEEHIVE  
WISCONSIN'S ARTHUR SCHULTZ  
CAUCASIANS FOR THE BEGINNER  
POINTERS IN EXTRACTED HONEY PRODUCTION  
INCREASE IN NEW ENGLAND

# THE VALUE OF A BEEHIVE

By FELIX SPOERRI

**R**ECURRENTLY, this office has inquiries as to value which should be put on beehives, combs, supers, etc., for insurance purposes, in settling damage claims etc. Here is an article by F. Spoerri in which estimates are made as to these values, depreciations, etc. We hope they will serve as a basis for a discussion of this subject and that we may hear from our readers as to the basis on which their insurances may be made, with the idea of establishing a standard table of values which may be satisfactory to the beekeeper as well as to such insurance companies as take this type of insurance.

In determining the value of a beehive, we must take into consideration:

1. Original cost of the hive.
2. Cost of maintenance until the hive reaches maximum production.
3. Depreciation.

Since there are many type of hives, it will be necessary to use an "average" hive for our calculations, which in this section (S. E. Louisiana), consists of a Standard 10 Frame Metal Covered Hive with queen excluder

and one super, painted with two coats of paint, and having 10 frames in the brood nest and nine frames in the super.

The costs can best be illustrated by means of a table with footnotes. Details have been omitted for the sake of brevity, but any person interested can check back on each figure by using the bee supply catalogues.

(See table below)

## Comments

1. Cost of material is arrived at by taking the average 1940 catalogue quantity purchase prices of the three largest bee supply manufacturers (including the highest and lowest priced manufacturers) on knocked down hives, supers, etc. Freight of \$1.00 per cwt. included in cost of bee hives listed by two manufacturers who do not have local agents in New Orleans. Express charge of 45c added to price of package of bees.

2. Labor-hours computed from actual time records of employees producing a maximum amount of work by specializing in only one particular

type of job each day. Wage scale—30c per hour.

3. Overhead Rate: 7½c per labor hour. This includes taxes, heat, light and power, insurance, drayage, supervision, etc.

We can see from the table that an assembled and painted metal covered ten-frame hive with super and excluder, **without frames**, costs \$4.49, and that the original cost of a hive with frames and a package of bees installed amounts to \$11.01. This newly installed hive will have to be maintained for a certain length of time before it becomes a producer, and the expenses of taking care of the hive during this period must be added to the cost of the colony.

These maintenance expenses are reflected in the increased value of the bees and frames in the hive. Instead of having 19 frames with foundation and 3 pounds of bees in the hive, a producing hive contains 19 combs of brood and honey and an average of about 10 pounds of bees. Therefore, instead of adding maintenance expense to the hive, we can simply add the value of the bees and combs of a producing hive to the original cost of the hive without frames and bees, as follows:

Cost of hive (without frames and bees) as per table	\$4.49
Add: 10 lbs. of bees at 50c	5.00
1 queen	.50
19 combs with brood and honey at 60c	11.40

Total value of a producing hive (broodnest and 1 super) \$21.39

The valuation of the bees and combs is not guess-work, and the price of 50c per lb. on bees and 60c per comb is very conservative, probably too low. These prices were decided on between the package bee shippers and government authorities during the depression as **minimum summer prices** below which a shipper could not get a decent return for his work. Whether a beekeeper is a honey producer or shipper, the expenses of building up a hive are practically the same, and the cost value of bees and combs should not vary in different sections of the country.

We now come to the question of depreciation. Good beekeeping practice calls for the replacement of all bad combs and the requeening of weak hives, and it is not necessary to

	1	2	3	4
	Material	Labor Hours	Amt.	Over head Total Cost
Standard hive without frames	\$2.39	1-2/3	\$ .50	\$ .12 \$3.01
Queen excluder and super without frame	1.23	2/3	.20	.05 1.48
	3.62	2-1/3	\$ .70	\$ .17 \$4.49
19 Standard frames with foundation	\$2.47	1-1/2	\$ .45	\$ .11 \$3.03
3-Lb. package of bees with queen	3.30	1/2	.15	.04 3.49
Total original cost of hive	\$9.39	4-1/3	\$1.30	\$ .32 \$11.01

## Original Cost of Supers and Frames

	Material	Labor Hours	Amt.	Over head Total Cost
Standard super without frames	\$ .71	2/3	\$ .20	\$ .05 \$ .96
9 Standard frames with foundation	1.17	3/4	.23	.06 1.46
Original cost Standard supers with frames	\$1.88	1-5/12	\$ .43	\$ .11 \$2.42
Shallow super without frames	\$ .57	1/2	\$ .15	\$ .04 \$ .76
9 Shallow frames with foundation	.81	1/3	.10	.02 .93
Original cost of Shallow Super with frames	\$1.38	5/6	\$ .25	\$ .06 \$1.69

## Cost Value of Supers with Combs

	With Brood and Honey	Without Brood and Honey
Cost of super without frames	\$ .96	\$ .76
Cost of 9 combs	5.40	3.60
Total value of supers with combs	6.36	4.36
Value of each comb	\$ .60	\$ .40
		\$ .25 \$ .16



figure depreciation on bees and combs. Our depreciation base should be the cost of the hive without frames and bees, namely \$4.49. The rate of depreciation depends entirely on the care the beekeeper takes of his equipment. If the hives are painted and repaired regularly, they will last a life-time, while poorly kept hives may last only ten to twenty years. It may be assumed that the average hive lasts 33 years, which would require a depreciation rate of 3%. Taking 3% of \$4.49, we arrive at a yearly depreciation charge of 14c. On this basis, a ten-year old hive would be worth \$20.00.

The above values have been computed in accordance with instructions from the State and Federal Governments, and represent cost values only, no profits being included. The figures are based on sworn statements submitted to the State and Federal Governments by members of the Pelican State Beekeepers' Association.

## SPECIAL FEEDS TO BOOST VITAMINS IN MILK

An article, entitled New Natural Vitamin Milk, in August Dairy World says that the Adhor Milk Farms, in Los Angeles, have announced a new milk product which promises to become one of the most successful sellers in a long list of Adhor innovations.

The new milk, known as Certified Natural Vitamin Milk, has been approved for Vitamin D by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and is recommended by many California physicians. The chief distinction of the new product is that it contains no concentrates; nothing is added, nothing taken away. It is naturally richer in vitamins. This vitamin enrichment is made possible by a new method of scientific feeding, developed by the Adhor Farms after two years of research. Fourteen different grains, grasses, fruit meals and special mineral-and-vitamin foods are included in the diet of the cattle producing this new milk. (U. S. D. A. Digest, Sept. 8).

[We have long thought that some association of milk and honey would do a trick in animal feeding as well as in human. Honey might have a place also in stock feeds to give results not otherwise to be obtained. Work along this line should be undertaken. We hope that the Bureau of Chemistry will make it a project.]

## LET NORTH AND SOUTH CO-OPERATE

I have been interested in beekeeping near Fargo, North Dakota, for the past five years, as one of the Viestenz Brothers Apiaries, Erie, North Dakota. We worked from five colonies in 1936 to three hundred now. After induction into the Army and being stationed at Camp Claiborne I have had a chance to visit some of the southern apiaries. I never realized to what extent northern producers and southern breeders are dependent on each other and how greater co-operation might be of benefit to their growing business.

The American Honey Institute is doing a wonderful job in raising prices and creating stable markets by making a more honey conscious people, which increases demand and opens new avenues of trade. But are we doing enough to increase the amount of honey needed to back up this service? A surplus ready for consumption in these new outlets? If this is not done the efforts of the Institute may be too early and partly lost.

However, we must not get the idea that we are rushing the game; that it is too late. If disparity exists, the time is ripe to begin equalizing the difference. With creating new and greater demands for honey there must be an advance in the amount of honey available to supply possible new markets, like that considered by the Kraft Cheese Company a few years ago. As a result of our intensified publicity we must prepare for greater volume of business.

The general sentiment has been that we have not produced enough honey. If demand could be kept within the range of average production, with assurance of a good price, results would be satisfactory, but through past experience that has been found unreasonable to expect even under present growing circumstances.

It seems to me that an effective remedy is to build beekeeping so it will produce a surplus for ready markets. Through greater cooperation, there should be possible a great improvement. We have all been aware of the fundamental dependency of the southern and northern beekeepers upon each other and one reason why cooperation in the past has proved difficult was because there is too little class distinction between the two groups to warrant an organization for benefits to both. It should be possible to construct an organization that would supply the northern

apiaries with a more uniform, vigorous, resistant stock. We should have bees more adapted to weather conditions in different places. This, in time, would cut the cost of production considerably, making a safe investment for producers and a more rapid increase in production.

One would naturally think I see the problem more as a producer but let us remember that all benefits which bring prosperity to one are definitely an asset to the other. Not only must we increase production to supply current and increasing demands, we must make better breeders of the smaller ones, helping them to furnish quality and quantity.

Gerald Viestenz,  
Louisiana.



## HOME CONSUMPTION OF HONEY

I am of the same opinion as H. S. Leitner, South Carolina, about the home consumption of honey. In the summer of 1940, at an Illinois meeting in Decatur iced tea was served with sugar. I saw it made and know that those who made it were commercial beekeepers.

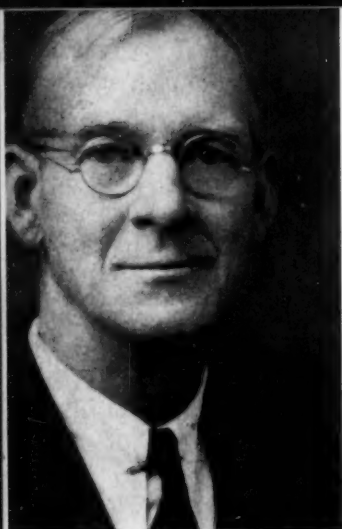
Why anyone will use sugar for such a purpose is something I do not understand when it is necessary to go to a store and pay hard earned money for the sugar and there are containers of a better product on hand.

There are only my wife and I in our family but we have used eighty-five pounds of honey in canning alone this season. Most all fruit is canned without sweetening and sweetened when it is used. We use honey altogether in making all kinds of butter such as apple, peach, and melon butter, and fifty per cent of honey in jelly, although we make and use very little jelly.

Before I started keeping bees we would run out of jelly every year. Now we eat honey instead. We have honey on the table three times a day, the year round and it is not for an ornament. We have eaten two pounds of comb honey in the last week and it goes that way all year.

If every beekeeper and his family would consume as much honey, according to the size of the family, as we do, there would be no ten cent comb honey on the market and there would be little trouble in finding a market for our honey. Then the trouble would be to produce enough honey to supply the market.

Roy Galbraith,  
Toledo, Illinois.



# WISCONSIN'S ARTHUR SCHULTZ

By CLARENCE TONTZ

**M**ENTION Wisconsin beekeeping to beekeepers and a good many of them will think of Art. Schultz. Among the beekeepers of Wisconsin Schultz is the king pin.

Besides operating a little less than

a thousand colonies of bees and packing and marketing a good many tons of honey, in addition to that produced by his own bees, Schultz has for several years shouldered the responsibility of being president of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association. He has many times held offices in the various county associations.

Like most beekeepers, Schultz got the bee fever by watching another beekeeper work his bees. As a boy Schultz watched with envy his neighbor who had about two dozen colonies. Someday, Schultz promised himself, he too would have that many hives of bees. He bought a few of the hives from his neighbor and was launched upon his career.

Schultz built up gradually. He was careful not to increase his holdings faster than his knowledge. He read everything pertaining to bees and took an active part in county and state beekeeping meetings.

While yet a young man Schultz secured a job as rural mail carrier. Ill health caused him to quit. By that

(Top) Arthur J. Schultz.

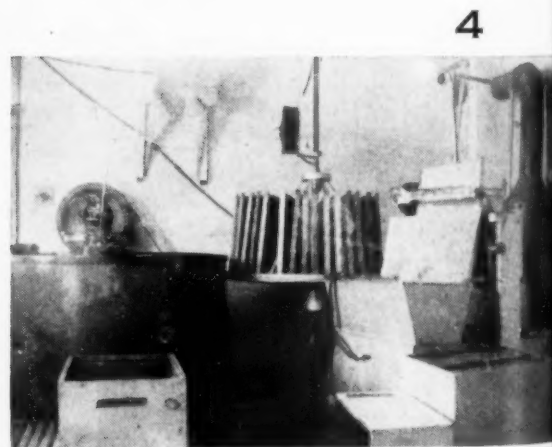
1 and 2, two different views of the Schultz honeyhouse. 3. Apiary truck. 4. Extracting equipment and boiler. 5. Supers coming in.



1



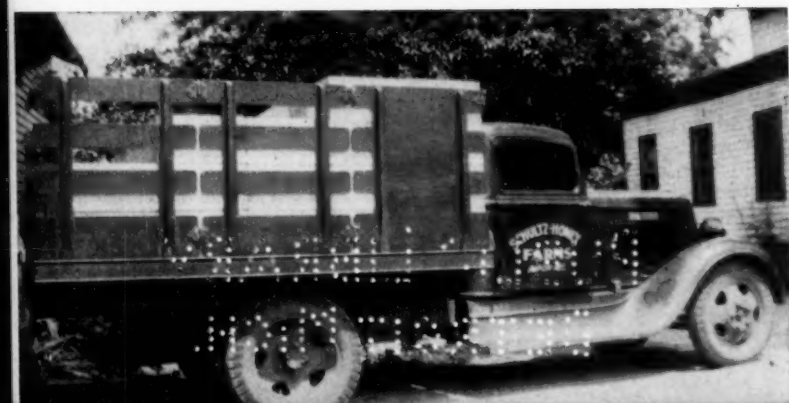
2



4



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3

time he had a few hundred colonies. He increased his holdings and began to devote all his time to caring for his bees and packing honey.

Schultz's first truck for hauling equipment to the out-yards was a two-wheel trailer towed by the family auto. After he had increased his bees to a few hundred colonies he hired a helper. Later, still increasing his bees and packing more honey, he hired more men. The past few years his bee crew averaged around four men. Beemen of various characteristics have worked for the Schultzs. College men, farm boys, wanderers have been made to feel as though the Schultz place was their home. Probably none of these, except a few who came misrepresented, were laid off before they had been given an average season of work.

The writer remembers well the dry season of '39. The honeyflow started out with a bang, but in late July and August little honey was harvested. It was evident that there was going to be a shortage of work for the entire crew. Two of us were 1,000 miles from home. Schultz, a stickler for keeping things neat and clean, bought several gallons of paint. We painted the honey house, supers, bottom boards, covers, in fact I think we painted everything but the family cat. At any rate we were carried over the dry period until we could be occupied in preparing the bees for winter. Last season the beekeeping crew hailed from Pennsylvania, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Minnesota.

Since he started in beekeeping, Schultz has used packing cases. Each case holds two hives. A one-inch cleat is nailed in each corner. Inside, the cases are lined with tough insulating paper. The entrances are slots 1"x6". The entrance reducer is nailed to the case. The case's telescoping cover is covered with heavy, tar roofing material.

When packing the bees the case bottoms, which are detachable, are placed on the hive stands, the hives having been removed and about three inches of shavings spread on. The two hives are now placed close together on the case bottom. The case body is now set on the case bottom. A small bridge is placed over the porch of the hive so that the bees may have a tunnel through the shavings. The bridge fits snugly against the slotted hole in the packing case.

The past few years Schultz has had considerable experience with package bees both for increase and to replace winter losses. We found that the quality of package bees from different shippers varied greatly. For example in '39 the difference per colony average of two newly-installed package bee yards was 70 pounds. Schultz's method of installing bees, which we found fairly satisfactory, is to spray the bees with thin sugar syrup while yet in their cages. Remove eight of the ten frames and

dump the slightly sticky bees into the bottom of the hive. The queen is also sprayed with the syrup and released among the bees.

Before the bees arrived we filled four combs to each hive with sugar syrup. Each hive was also given two frames of pollen. With good stock we found this method of installing worked almost one hundred per cent successful. One should be cautious when using the spray method. Do not have the spray too thick nor spray the bees too heavily. Mix just enough sugar with warm water to make it slightly sticky. We found that an ordinary orchard sprayer served the purpose very well.

For the benefit of those who think commercial beekeepers have acquired many colonies because they "have been lucky," here are a few incidents of Schultz's luck.

A few years back he established 100 packages of bees in a new location. Foulbrood struck that season. His men went to the apiary and dug a huge pit. When everything had been cleaned up two or three clean colonies remained.

He has encountered seasons when he had heavy expenses only to have a crop failure.

For several years Schultz had heard wondrous tales about the Red

(Just turn the page)

8

6. One outyard of recent package stock. Note middle drive. 7. Neat and attractive home yard; grass close cut like velvet, a sea of clover beyond. Worth the effort. 8. Light weight packing cases. 9. The crop is on.

6



7



9





River Valley of Minnesota and Dakota. One summer recently he went up there to look it over. He was amazed at the huge fields of clover. Beekeepers of the territory were trying to get as many of the good locations under their individual control as possible. Schultz decided he would rather take his chances in Wisconsin even though it didn't appear nearly as good a bee country as the valley. It appears that there is really no beekeeping paradise. All have their drawbacks.

Art. Schultz, I'm sure, would agree

with me that a story about him would not be complete without something being said about the tireless efforts of his wife and daughter in finding new uses for honey. In the Schultz household a large part of the cooking from honey-baked ham to honey-sweetened apples, contained no sweetening except honey.

Mrs. Schultz has maintained and assisted in conducting honey booths at fairs for years. Probably no bee-man who ever worked for Schultz will ever forget the tasty Saturday night suppers of honey-baked beans

prepared by Schultz's daughter, Bernice (she's married, fellows) or the honey dream bars that disappeared with amazing rapidity.

In all his years of business Schultz has produced and packed only high quality honey and sells it at a profit. He has turned down many offers to participate in cut-throat competition. By his firm stand in getting a fair price for his honey, Schultz has the profound respect of retailers.

Oklahoma.



## CAUCASIANS FOR THE BEGINNER

BY C. O. A. KRAMER

I refer to myself as a beginner or amateur in beekeeping. I have half a dozen hives in rather a roomy back yard and keep bees for pastime. I have a comfortable bench at the end of the row of hives, out of the line of flight, and get a lot of pleasure watching my little pets going so busily about their labors.

I started out with Italians, some of the three-banded and some golden. I like the brilliant coloring of the goldens as they zoom out of the hive into the bright sunshine. Within half a mile of my residence there is a large tract of sweet clover and on my walks through that neighborhood during the summer I pause and scan the bloom and always find some of the goldens busily at work.

The three-banded Italians I find the more diligent and better storers of the two. When the season is over there is always an extra super or two to the credit of these three-banded hustlers; that is, until I secured a package of Caucasians this year.

My Italians were not always so amiable; I always had to walk softly and act very, very gentle. Caucasians have always been described as a gentle race of bees. And so they are. I wanted to try them for this particular reason, and, after six months, I can verify that statement. You can stand right in their line of flight for half an hour at a time, as I have done, and they will either wait for you to move aside, or go around as if there were no obstruction in the way. Try that with Italians some time and see what happens.

To begin with, you can hive your Caucasians almost like a bunch of flies. I fed them plenty of sugar syrup when they arrived from the

South and kept them in a cool basement until evening. I then took them to the hive I had previously prepared, fitted with wired frames of nice, fresh foundation and, to be safe, I gave them a comb partly filled with uncapped honey with which to start housekeeping. The queen cage was in the end of the package—not alongside the feed can—as is usually the case, so I removed it, let out the attending bees, caught the queen and clipped one wing. I then put her back in her cage, and placed it between two of the center combs.

I then jounced the large cage on the ground several times until all the bees were on the bottom, removed the feed can, and dumped all the bees right into the hive. Not over a score of them took to the air. The remainder, with a loud buzzing of wings worked their way gently between the combs. Those in the air promptly settled with them. I wore no veil; had no smoker, and not a bee came near me. Quite a difference from hiving Italians—a few of which usually try to pick a fight.

For several days they remained in their hive—not over a few dozen scouting around to get the lay of the land. Then one fine day with the thermometer in the 70's they came out in droves so that for awhile I thought they were swarming out. But, no. They were merely getting their bearings because within half an hour many were returning loaded down with pollen and, no doubt with nectar from the fruit trees in bloom at that time.

And so, with a few mishaps, which I will relate later, they built up rapidly and carried on through the summer. Always the first out in the morning and the last to straggle in

with a load at night. They actually put in an hour's more work per day than the Italians and on days that seemed too cold for the Italians—and there were many such days here during August—the Caucasians were all busy flying in and out.

You can lift out the combs without smoke, either at the entrance or over the tops of the frames, and they will cling tightly and go about their labors. The queen moves along in her stately way and actually deposits eggs while you hold the frame in your hand. Once I accidentally dropped one of the frames on the ground, a distance of over three feet and except for the few that were knocked off onto the ground, none flew from the comb. I picked up the comb, removed a few twigs and leaves and inserted it into its proper place without mishap. Try that with Italians some time.

Their cappings are the purest white I have ever seen. I placed a super of sections between several extracting supers and when I removed them this fall they were all very plumply filled out except for a few at the outside ends. And the cappings on these combs were as white as a sheet of newspaper—whiter, in fact. They have to their credit this season one extra half depth super of nine frames plus the super of sections more than any of the other five Italian colonies.

Next year I'll add about half a dozen more colonies of Caucasians. I enjoy working with them and I believe that they are the ideal bees for the beginner who wants to play with a few hives just for his own pleasure.

# POINTERS IN EXTRACTED HONEY PRODUCTION

By R. SELWYN WILSON

**B**EEKEEPERS are in a position to prove that right is might by furnishing the buyer the finest possible honey they can get, the kind they would like to buy themselves. If they will do that, most of the present marketing troubles will disappear. I have been producing honey for sale thirty-five years and have experimented considerably. Nine years ago I decided that deep hives with entrances near the top had worth while advantages in improving the quality of surplus extracted honey here in Idaho, where the best quality surplus is gathered in the forepart of the honeyflow, and the poorest during the last part.

I began then to change my equipment so that now I have enough deep hives with entrances three inches from the top for all my bees. Brood frames are 13 1/4 inches with a shallow top bar so that the combs are 12 1/2 inches in the clear.

The bees are gray hybrids selected for building up unusually fast in the spring and the hive is adapted to that purpose and also to the task of securing a larger proportion of honey from the earliest and best of the flow. Only the upper entrance is used while the harvest is on. Standard 10-frame hive bodies are used for supers and top supering is preferred. With the upper entrance, the queen does not enter the supers as a rule.

When the supers are solidly capped

they can be extracted and put back on the bees, but extract only one super from one colony at a time to make sure that all the surplus gathered is sealed over solidly. In the fall the last and poorest honey is always in the top super and in the lower brood chamber. If the top super is not sufficiently filled, take enough honey from the second from the top super to fill it up. Put this food chamber under the deep brood nest for winter without any bottom entrance and use a top winter entrance, 1 inch by 5/16 inches. When the weather starts to warm up in the spring, place a small wooden stick between the bottom board and the food chamber, and then the bees will move the honey up from the food chamber into the brood nest.

The big colonies that this system produces will often use 75 to 80 pounds of honey between seasons. If the hive has more than this, so much the better. If the big brood nest is full of brood and honey when the early flow starts, early honey will be stored above for extracting.

When the flow begins, supers are placed on top, the upper entrance enlarged, and the bottom entrance closed entirely to discourage movement of old honey to the super.

Honey produced this way is of more uniform grade, better quality and more satisfactory to the buyer.

Wendell, Idaho.



## INCREASE IN NEW ENGLAND

By R. E. NEWELL

**T**HE best method of making increase here in New England differs from sections where the honeyflow comes late. Our light honey crop is made during early June and is over before the middle of July, therefore, any division of the colonies early in the season reduces the crop in proportion. I give strong colonies an extra brood chamber at the beginning of fruit bloom and this reduces the tendency to swarm during May. About June 5, all colonies are "Demareed" and the queen confined below by an excluder, on one comb of brood upon which she is found, the balance drawn comb and foundation. Nine or ten days later, the brood which was raised above is

examined for queen cells. Cells found in colonies that are not desirable as breeders, are destroyed. Cells found in the best colonies are used for making increase. If a considerable amount of increase is wanted, all queen cells can be cut out of the combs to form nuclei, in three to five frame hives, but generally I take a full frame for each division, disregarding the number of queen cells. The balance of the combs are made up from brood combs that have had the queen cells removed. Only sealed brood is found on the combs that are thus taken, and the bees on these combs are young bees which would not assist to any great extent with the clover honey crop.

The entrance to these mating hives are stuffed with green grass taking care that the hives do not lack ventilation. Some of the old bees may return to the parent colonies but there are enough young bees coming out daily to furnish the queen with a respectable force to protect the hive and build up slowly. Dark combs of honey may be saved from the previous autumn to feed these bees until they can provide for themselves or they may be fed sugar syrup. When the queens start laying, they are clipped and the hives are examined a week or so later to see if the queens have enough room. When nuclei are strong enough, regular hives are provided and when the clover honeyflow is over, another comb or two of sealed brood may be taken from the producing colonies to assist each to develop strength to secure its own winter supply from buckwheat and autumn flowers.

If queens are required to requeen colonies in the apiary, I often use those I have raised, giving the brood to another nucleus. Weak increase is not desirable for many reasons. I would rather give all the combs from each colony treated to make one increase, than make haste too rapidly. In this manner the number of colonies are doubled, annually, and there is no necessity of pampering and heavy feeding, and some surplus of fall honey may be expected from these divisions. When only a small increase is desired, the brood from two or more colonies may be stacked the ninth or tenth day and a frame containing queen cells from desirable colonies used for requeening. The old bees will return to the parent colonies and help produce a crop of light honey, and by the time the queen flies out to mate, there is a respectable and prosperous colony of young bees.

To produce a crop of light honey the first year, nothing can take the place of package bees hived early, and for this reason, it may be found profitable to purchase bees from the South. There is a certain amount of pleasure in making increase from your own colonies and a combination of the two methods is undoubtedly desirable.

It is easy to anticipate the date upon which queens are wanted, in making increase as outlined above, and if one does not wish to raise his own queens, it is a simple matter to have them delivered from a southern breeder at the proper time. With queens from the South, nearly two weeks of egg laying are gained, which is a big help in the development of the new colony. With queens priced low after June 1, it is often cheaper to buy them, rather than go to the trouble of raising your own, unless you have a particularly good strain.



# EDITORIAL

## VOLUME 82

ONCE again we turn a new leaf, starting a new year and a new volume of the American Bee Journal, first magazine devoted to bee culture to be printed in the English language.

When this magazine was started in 1861 war clouds hung over the young nation which was just then entering the most difficult period of its history.

In the 81 years since that time, the world has made a wonderful advancement in mechanical equipment, in transportation and communication but has found no improvements in the methods of dealing with human adjustments. Mankind still resorts to war in an attempt to settle national disputes by force. Although war profits no one and brings only misery, destitution, sorrow and destruction, men learn nothing from the past. Once again war drums are beating and the world must face the inevitable consequences.

Since this nation and this publication have survived difficult times in the past we look forward with confidence to the future. We must face the problems of the time in which we live and must adjust ourselves to changing conditions. The world of the future can scarcely anticipate greater changes than we have seen in the world of the past. When this magazine was launched in 1861 much of the Midwest was still wild prairie. There were no automobiles, no aeroplanes, no radios and no telephones. There was no honey producing industry and bees were kept in the crudest manner.

With so much of achievement in the face of great difficulty, in spite of passing through three wars and a greater number of financial depressions, may we not expect this nation to survive the present crisis and to move on to an even greater future.

Our future is in our own hands. As a nation and as an industry we will achieve what we will to achieve and our rewards will be sufficient to repay what we have earned. Let us still say "Happy New Year."

## WHAT IS WRONG

WITH prices of all commodities advancing there are still a few beekeepers who are selling their honey at depression prices. Within the past few days we have had reports of honey selling at six cents per pound in sixty pound cans in carlots. At the same time we have seen advertisements of five pound cans for 37 cents in city stores. With wholesale prices at 6 cents, retail prices of five pound cans should not be below fifty cents per can even at bargain sales.

The public is likely to take us at our own estimate. If we do not think our product is worth a fair price we can hardly expect others to think so.

## SWARMS OR HONEY

ARISTOTLE observed more than two thousand years ago that bees produce great swarms in wet seasons and much honey in dry ones. Similar comments have been made by other and later writers. Like other general statements it is subject to numerous exceptions but there appears to be some basis for such a statement. Of course dry seasons may be so extreme as to kill the plants from which the honey comes, as often happens to white Dutch clover, in which case the crop will fail. When the weather is dry and yet moisture remains at the roots of the plants nectar secretion is often most abundant.

## BEE CULTURE AND DEFENSE

APPARENTLY no effort has been made to find a place for the honey producer in the program of national defense. A four-point program has been developed for gardeners which includes promotion of better nutrition by raising more vegetables and fruits and also recognizes the importance of better parks and flower gardens.

The poultry industry has been geared to war-



time stress and all branches of meat and cereal production are being organized to meet the stress of the times.

Since honey is a concentrated product of high energy producing value which can be kept for long periods without spoilage and requires relatively small space in transportation, it would seem especially well adapted to meeting wartime needs.

Bees are generally recognized as important distributors of pollen for numerous vegetables, fruits and leguminous crops, some of which are entirely dependent upon these insects? With these facts in mind it is hard to understand why bee culture should be completely overlooked in wartime organization.

♦

## THE LARGE HIVE

**P**RESENT day practice goes more and more to the large hive. In the days when Charles Dadant stood almost alone in advocating a large hive, the common trend was toward a single Langstroth body of eight frame capacity. Later came the ten-frame which was soon found to be too small and a second story added. For years the Langstroth advocates have used double story hives. Now comes Dr. C. L. Farrar who reports that they are now wintering in three stories at the Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and have about reached the conclusion that it is more satisfactory than two stories.

If three stories of the Langstroth capacity are necessary for ordinary colony activity, it is likely to be entirely too high for easy manipulation when the crop is on. It would seem better to use two Modified Dadant bodies than three Langstroth bodies for the same result. A few beekeepers adopted two large hive bodies as the best for a colony unit a number of years ago and the results attained have justified their enthusiasm. The increased production was noticeable. Now it becomes necessary to add a third story to the Langstroth hive to secure a similar end.

♦

## COLOR OF HONEY

**A** letter comes to the editor's desk quoting two sources of information regarding the color of honey from a particular plant. Since the two are in disagreement, the reader wants to know whom to believe.

It may well be that both are right. The color

of honey varies so greatly under different environmental conditions that it is hardly safe to make a very definite statement. Alfalfa honey from the high altitudes of Utah and Colorado is light in color and mild in flavor. On the other hand alfalfa honey from low altitudes in Arizona and southern California is amber or darker in color with a strong flavor.

Heartsease honey as harvested in our experimental apiary at Atlantic, Iowa, is amber in color while honey from the same plant on some sandy soils in Indiana is very light in color.

It sometimes happens that honey from the same source in the same locality varies from year to year. At times honey from the same source varies in color from early to late in the same honeyflow, even though no mixture with that from other plants can be detected.

There is still so much to be learned about honey and the behavior of the plants from which it comes, that it is rather dangerous to make very specific statements.

♦

## WAR TIME EXPANSION

**F**ROM England comes word that the government is encouraging expansion of the beekeeping industry in order to secure more honey as a part of the effort to increase food production. Government agencies are inviting people to take up beekeeping and school apiaries are being installed.

Much such effort must of necessity prove unprofitable. Expert beekeepers cannot be developed over night. It takes time and experience to learn how to manage bees economically and many beginning beekeepers find that they spend more for supplies and bees than the returns justify. Those who find themselves adapted to the management of bees will in time secure returns on the time and expense involved but many others will waste both time and money in the effort.

War always brings hysteria, mis-directed effort and waste. In fact everything connected with the prosecution of war is destructive. Too often the wrong man is selected for an important job and little return comes from his effort. If the object is to secure the maximum amount of honey at the least cost, it will be far better to select men of proven ability in honey production and provide them with outfits as large as they can handle. Better put inexperienced men to work as assistants in the apiary under such men than to encourage them to launch into beekeeping in such trying times.

## BEEHIVE STATE WORRIES; HONEY PRODUCTION DOWN

The "flight of the honeybee" is rapidly becoming a serious danger to Utah agriculture. A meeting of the state's apiarists revealed that honey production has dropped from 4,000,000 pounds in 1936 to 1,800,000 pounds last year. Bee colonies in the "beehive state" have been reduced from 72,000 to slumps and damage wrought by insect and plant poisons.

Although the apiarists themselves have suffered economically, the most serious effect of the drop is on agriculture of the states of Utah and Idaho, the bees having served well in an area where climatic conditions prevent any chance pollenization.

(From United Press item of May 2, from Alfred Pering, Florida.)

## THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, 1942

The publishers of this New England perennial send us a copy, the 150th consecutive one, in the 166th year of American Independence. It is "Fitted for Boston, and the New England States, with special corrections and calculations for all the United States; containing, besides the large number of astronomical calculations and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, a variety of new, useful and entertaining matter."

The Farmer's Almanac is published by Yankee, Inc., Dublin, New Hampshire, and may usually be obtained on newsstands. It is amusing to read, very instructive and gives the calendar's advice to beekeepers for the care of bees along with other farm items.

As Edwin C. Hill says in "The Human Side of the News," "The almanac covers its field—the universe—from growing an herb garden to clocking the planets and the stars—plenty of old time Benjamin Franklin wisdom and plenty of modern advice." Poetry, anecdotes and pleasantries have long been among its contents. Abraham Lincoln is said to have won the Armstrong murder case by quoting The Old Farmer's Almanac on the particular whereabouts of the moon on a certain night. Every student and professor of astronomy own copies of the almanac. Many a skipper would not embark on a voyage without it.

The city clerk of Providence, Rhode Island, for his own amusement, in 1900, kept a careful account of the Old Farmer's Almanac weather pre-

dictions for one year. At the end of that time he announced them 33% correct. During the same twelve months the weather bureau's day ahead forecast was verified in only 35% of its prophecies.

Weather forecasting in the almanac was omitted from the 1936 issue. Readers set up such a howl of protest the publisher lived many a day of trying remorse. This was a worse "break" than the time Theodore Roosevelt allowed coins to be minted without the customary "In God We Trust."

## POISON BRAN MASH

For a number of years at one of our apiaries in southwest Iowa bees have been lost in numbers in spring. It was first associated with the spraying of a large commercial orchard in the vicinity. Later it was found that the orchardist, entirely sympathetic to his need for bees, was not spraying in a manner likely to cause injury. He was however using poison bran mash, and the loss of the bees was coincident with the use of the bran. An examination of the dead bees showed killing amounts of arsenic.

Commenting on this situation, Dr. R. L. Parker, of Kansas State College, says, "It is likely that the spreading of the poison bran mash was not done in good manner. In the distribution of poison bran mash, it should be deposited on the soil in the area being baited in such a manner that there will be no lumps of the material left in the field. The proper distribution is to have the material finally deposited in only one or two flakes of bran clinging to each other.

"If the bees are attracted to the mash in any way, it is an indication that the distribution is not properly done. The fact that the bees visited the mash freely indicates the mixing bins or places of temporary storage were not properly protected against the visits of bees. I think it should be understood between farmers and beekeepers that there be certain care and precautions taken in the handling of moist poison bran mash to prevent the attraction of bees to it."

## BEESWAX STANDARD

The Ninth Toilet Goods Association Standard, issued October 21, is for Beeswax. Beeswax is defined as the purified honeycomb of the bee (*Apis Mellifera*, Linne) free from all other

waxes. Color of natural beeswax is yellow, and of bleached beeswax it is light translucent cream white, not darker than 1 1/2 Y in 2 inch cell using the Lovibond tintometer. The odor is faint, honeylike, and no disagreeable odor should develop after heating to 70°C. for 30 minutes. The taste is faint, balsamic, agreeable. Melting point is 62° to 65° C. by U. S. P. method. Specific gravity is 0.950 to 0.960 by U. S. P. method. Refractive index is 1.440 to 1.445 by Abbe refractometer. Saponification value is 89 to 103 by U. S. P. method. Acid value 17 to 24 by U. S. P. method. Ester value 72 to 79 by U. S. P. method. Ratio number 3.3 to 4 by British Pharmacopoeia method. Iodine value 8 to 11 by Methods of Analysis of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists 5th Edition. Rancidity must meet requirements of T. G. A. Method No. 8: a small piece of wax exposed to sun in closed container for two days develops no odor of rancidity. Fracture at 23.89° C. is dull, granular, and slightly flakily. Added fats, Japan wax, and rosin, of which there should be none, should be tested for by the U. S. P. methods.

(From Drug and Cosmetic Industry, November, 1941.)

## IMPORTS OF PACKAGES BY THE CANADIAN PROVINCES

In your last issue on page 549, you state in "Live Bees Shipped from the South," that Ontario had the largest demand in Canada. Who said so? Here are the official government figures:

	Apr. \$	May \$	June \$
Prince Edward Island ---		310	
Nova Scotia--	15	359	25
New Bruns..	23	496	29
Quebec ----	1,485	16,060	1,816
Ontario ----	4,567	28,619	4,336
Manitoba --	16,959	64,377	6,430
Saskatchewan	665	4,401	288
Alberta ----	7,520	15,613	301
Brit. Columbia	4,865	18,752	669
Canada ----	36,099	148,987	13,894

L. T. Floyd,  
Prov. Apiarist,  
Winnipeg.

The item mentioned by Mr. Floyd was from the News Bureau of the Railway Express Agency. We are glad of the correction.

## THE LATE MR. HARRY ANDERSON

By Dr. J. N. Tennent

Beekeepers throughout Scotland and beyond will be grieved to learn of the sudden death on active service of Mr. Harry Anderson, M. A., late Editor of "The Scottish Beekeeper." The beekeeping world has suffered a severe blow, for in Mr. Anderson there was a life of much promise for the advancement of the science and art of beekeeping. In many ways Harry resembled his father; he had a clear, logical mind, a very facile pen and a great gift of public utterance. With a University education and scientific training almost completed, he had given rise to great expectations of a life of usefulness in the realm of beekeeping. Dr. John his father, was heard to say on occasion, "You take up the work where I leave off." The excellent articles he contributed as Editor of "The Scottish Beekeeper" gave promise that this wish might be fulfilled. Alas, however, this war has now rendered that impossible and we will mourn his untimely loss. To Mrs. Anderson and Johnny we tender our deepest sympathy.

(From The Scottish Beekeeper, November, 1941.)

We join with his other friends in expressing our sympathy to the family. Although we have never met or seen either Harry or his father, John, they have long been correspondents of the American Bee Journal and we felt as though they were close friends.

## HIGHWAY CRASHES

So many items have appeared in the newspapers in the past year about bees being overturned due to accidents on highways that the question of moving bees freely around the country is becoming a serious one. One load was overturned in a western Missouri town on the lawn of the chief of the fire department, causing consternation in that part of town for some time to come and considerable loss to the beekeeper. Another load of bees was overturned near Springfield, Missouri and set on fire from an auxiliary gasoline tank, and the entire load was a loss. We note one item in the Australian Bee Journal of similar upset and loss in that country.

M. L. Risen, Hooker, Oklahoma sends an item from The Daily Oklahoman about a load overturning at Maryville, Missouri on the way from

Texas to North Dakota. The truck hit a bump and the load shifted, broke the boards, and had the bees spilled out, Maryville would probably still be buzzing.

In any event, carrying bees in quantities on trucks is not safe even with the best tires, new equipment, and certainly in moving bees in old worn-out trucks subject to accidents of blowouts, it is a public menace.

Yet the migratory beekeeper must survive. It sometimes is necessary to move bees distances. Possibly a screened truck would be the answer to the problem.

## POLLEN CAPSULES

Mrs. Ruth Tucker of Delphos, Ohio, has created a unique business in the sale of pollen capsules for hay fever or rose cold relief. She sells the pollen put up in capsules and it seems to help many people. In addition to the capsules, the pollen is mixed with honey in a thick form. The pollen is gathered at all seasons in summer and fall by bees and should give relief to those having hay fever from almost any flower pollen. A small amount taken each year may gradually cause relief even though relief is not experienced the first time. Those who take the pollen as a relief, and also correct their diet, particularly refraining from drinking milk, or eating much other protein food, will find relief in many cases. What Mrs. Tucker has done, others can do too. We compliment her on her originality.

## ROUGE PLUS HONEY MAKES LIPS GLISTEN

The science of movie make-up has found a new way to make glamour girl's lips glisten as they quiver before a kiss. The substance is a compound of honey and lip rouge. They tried it out on Paulette Goddard and she said it tasted scrumptious. It looked that way, too.

The compound serves an important purpose and, the experts say, it interferes not at all with the kissing. Actresses always moisten their lips before a scene, to make them sparkle—a thing that frequently ruined mouth make-up and caused delays.

Wally Westmore, who thought it up, says he can mix almost anything into lip rouge, even gardenia. And peanut butter!

(A syndicated News Service item from Hollywood, sent in by Alfred Pering, Florida.

## IOWA CHECK LIST

A check sheet has been developed in Iowa to be used by honey producers in connection with the present "Food for Defense" program. This check sheet is simple and it should enable the beekeeper to keep a definite picture of his operations. Beekeepers as a rule are not familiar with where they stand or where they want to go, or how they can get there from where they are. It is hoped that this simple check sheet will serve as an aid to help the beekeeper produce more efficiently and increase his returns.

We are informed by Prof. F. B. Paddock, Extension Apiarist, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, that he will be glad to supply these check sheets to any who may ask for them. They are free.

## FIRE AGAIN

Fire destroyed Philip McElroy's honey extracting plant at Carey, Idaho, with a loss of more than \$13,000 on December 5. The blaze originated in an over heated stove. The honey house was a pioneer brick house, long time land mark as the first "modern" house in the section, built in 1909. It had served as a honey house for four years.

Glen Perrins,  
Utah.

(Again fire strikes! Many beekeepers experience this. Several times a year we have news of similar disasters. Perhaps it is dangerous to continue storage of highly inflammable material in buildings of considerable size constructed at great cost. There should be some other way out of the difficulty.—Ed.)

## CHOICE OF DRINKING WATER BY HONEYBEE

C. G. Butler in the Journal of Experimental Biology (17, 253-61, 1940) states that the honeybee prefers diluted salt and ammonium chloride solutions in water. It does not care for concentration. It is largely attracted to sources of drinking water like gutters choked with decaying matter. By a water perception sense coupled with an appreciation of smell of various volatile substances contained in the water the bees are attracted to their drinking places.



## SMOKE IN HONEY

We all think of smoked ham as something delicious, but smoked honey is a different matter. In a shipment of honey we received, there were thirty sixty-pound cans of smoked honey. The taste was so vile that no one could be induced to sample it a second time.

The producer explained that his warehouse burned with a big loss to him. All of this honey was crystallized solid except these thirty cans which were mostly liquid. The heat was great enough to liquefy it, but not to discolor it. It was all white including the smoked honey. He probably did not know the honey was spoiled.

We wonder how the smoke penetrated the cans which were sealed and so thoroughly changed the flavor of the honey as to render it unsalable. In our opinion one sixty-pound can of this smoked honey mixed with a thousand pounds of good honey would spoil it. We are willing for the hams and cigarettes to get the toasting. We will take our honey straight.

Old Taylor Honey Company,  
Chandler, Oklahoma.

## BEESWAX SCARCE IN AUSTRALIA

The Australasian Beekeeper announces that beeswax is extremely scarce there. Beekeepers are urged to save all scraps and have their wax worked into foundation. It is feared that there will not be sufficient beeswax available to sell foundation outright.

Beeswax is used extensively in munitions, which would, of course have priority, says the Australasian Beekeeper. However, so far, no restrictions have been imposed on the beekeeper having his wax worked into foundation.

## BEES, HONEY AND OPOSSUM

Pearl Clark cut down a tree on his farm. From it he took 90 pounds of honey and two swarms of bees. Gloating in his haul, he turned to walk away. From a hole in the tree's trunk crawled a mother opossum and 11 youngsters. Clark called for help and salvaged bees, honey and opossums.

(A United Press release sent in by Alfred Pering, Florida.)

## MONTANA

We have had quite mild weather up until now with plenty of moisture both in the form of rain and snow in the mountains. I got a little curious the other day and looked into a few colonies which I did not have packed at that time and I found they had brood in three frames and in all stages of development. There has been a heavier consumption of stores than one would ordinarily suppose that accounts partly for the brood they are raising at this time. The bees have been able to fly at least four days out of every week.

O. A. Sippel,  
(Big Timber, Dec. 4, 1941)

## MAN-MADE RUBBER

In the first detailed scientific "box score" ever issued on the specific characteristics of synthetic rubber, the B. F. Goodrich Company recently disclosed that the man-made product excels natural rubber in four important service properties, equals it in six, and is only slightly below natural standards in three, reports *Scientific American*, September. "The results of a year of intensive testing show that Ameripol, the synthetic rubber created from petroleum, soap, natural gas, and air, can go to bat for natural rubber 769 out 1000 times in the broad field of mechanical rubber goods," declared V. I. Montenyohl, vice-president in charge of the company's synthetics manufacture.

(Daily Digest, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 5, 1941).

Possibly the lack of rubber for automobile tires will be solved this way. We hope so. The automobile is indispensable to modern beekeeping and any restriction in the availability of trucks and rubber tires will be a bad thing for the industry.

## NEW BULLETIN ON HONEY PLANTS

Bulletin 517 of the University of California, "Nectar and Pollen Plants of California" has been revised by G. H. Vansell and J. E. Eckert. This 76 page bulletin provides an extended review of the sources of nectar and pollen in California and should be in the hands of every beekeeper operating in that region.

The bulletin has largely been rewritten and much new material is included which did not appear in the former edition. There are numerous

illustrations which assist in the determination of plants whose names are unfamiliar.

The principal sources of bee pasture are discussed in detail with comments of the value of a large number of plants. Copies of the bulletin may be had from the State University at Berkeley, California.

## HONEY CONTAINERS THAT SELL

There is a most effective business motto, "We could not improve the product so we improved the package." This is important for the honey producer who cannot much improve the product of his bees, but can improve the container so honey gets a real break in a sales effort.

Jars, pots, crocks and even antique earthen vessels like urns from attic ruins and grecian cities excite new interest, securing attention and winning sales from less attractive packages. Picturesque presentation of honey scores heavily and is a strong factor in its sale. There are quaint containers and ornamental display packages to remind the customer after the honey has gone the way of all honey and the jar becomes an ornament. Honey containers of the larger sort become cookie jars. Better packages will move more honey across the retail counters of the nation.

C. M. Littlejohn.

## BEES NECESSARY FOR CLOVER SEED

Beekeepers should be interested in an experiment in Malheur County (Oregon) by Mr. Endicott, assistant county agent. Two cages covering two square yards each of clover were set up in two different fields. One was placed in the center of a red clover field in the northern part of the county and another in the center of a Ladino clover field near Ontario.

The cages were made of ordinary wire screen and kept bees and other large insects from visiting the flower heads inside. At the end of the season ripe heads were picked from inside each cage and a like number of heads from the field outside of the cage. The heads were threshed and the seeds counted. From one hundred heads inside the cage on red clover only twenty-five seeds were produced, while outside 1,904 seeds were produced.

R. A. Sylvester,

Oregon.

# DEPARTMENTS



Alder, early pollen source. Edgar Abernethy, North Carolina, sends the picture

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE  
HONEY RECIPES  
ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD  
MEETINGS AND EVENTS  
CROP AND MARKET  
POSTSCRIPT

# AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

May the year 1942 bring Peace to the World and Health, Happiness and Prosperity to you.

The Annual Directory or "Who's Who in the American Honey Institute" is being prepared. Is your name on the list?

The beekeeping industry is of paramount importance in helping build the health and strength of the people of the nation.

Many requests are being received by the American Honey Institute from schools and libraries in the state of Michigan for extra copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" because Mr. A. G. Woodman purchased and distributed the books throughout the state to Home Economics instructors. The following letter which was received recently will give you an idea of the tone of letters that are coming in:

"Dear Mrs. Grace:

Am mailing you a cashier's check for two dollars for which please send me 25 copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." We saw Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_'s copy sent her at \_\_\_\_\_ school and she has requested me to send for 25 copies for the teachers in our group."

The Institute has received letters from a number of states from honey producers who say that they have been stopped on the street by persons who asked them where a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" can be secured.

A country "across the sea" has asked us to quote prices on 20,000 copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes."

Did you hear the Town Crier—the Honey Man—on "Information Please" program on December 5th. Charleston, S. C., was the city in which this character originated.

The California Dried Figs release of November 5th gives a recipe for Fig Honey Cookies.

The December issue of "Good Housekeeping" uses honey in recipe

for Pecan Butter-Balls in "Recipe for a Merrier Christmas."

Requests are still coming in to WHA-WLBL for copies of broadcast entitled "Holiday Baking Begins," given on October 31st, by Harriet M. Grace. On December 13th another broadcast entitled "Let's Make Our Holiday Candy a Honey Candy" was given by Mrs. Grace over these same stations.

"Food for Thought" published by General Electric Company has a world of information in its release just off the press. We are pleased to see their recipe for Holiday Ham call for Honey for the glaze.

Irradiated Evaporated Milk Institute included Honey Fudge and Honey Caramels in its Holiday Confections release.

Kroger Food Foundation includes Honey Apple Pie in one of its recent releases.

Diamond's Bulletin, published every Friday by Diamond Brothers, Cedar Falls, Iowa, has given "Honey, Nature's Sweet" three columns of space in the issue of the week of November 26th. Material was taken from Honey Facts, with recipes for Honey Date Nut Bar and Dessert Ginger Cookies.

The December issue of "Baker's Review" has a story on Honey Cakes with an accompanying recipe.

The San Francisco News gave honey and "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" a boost recently. Among other nice things it says, "Uncooked honey frosting (a recipe every woman in the world will want for de luxe but budget quickie for any cake.)"

The Seattle Times gives this headline across the top of the page. "Tasteful Honey Recipes Help to Vary Menus."

On the East coast "The News," New York's picture newspaper sends

us a tearsheet of the Honey Fruit Cake which the food editor says "was taken from your attractive and practical honey recipe book."

Woman's Home Companion—November issue—includes French Toast and Honey in its attractive and colorful page which shows the seven groups of foods from which to select our foods for a family with children.

It was our intention to list the colleges, universities, libraries, power and light companies, extension workers, home demonstration agents, Home Economics leaders, hospitals and lunchroom managers who asked for and received gratis copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" from December 1st to December 16th but we find the list so large that it would require several pages of each bee journal and so much of our time that we gave up the idea. The persons whose names will be listed in the Annual Directory made it possible for these requests to be filled.

Swift & Company in their full-page colorful advertisement in the December issue of Ladies' Home Journal recommend Honey Glaze again for their Premium Ham.

Ann Batchelder's article in the December issue of Ladies' Home Journal has a recipe for Griddle Cakes with Honey Butter. The recipe for honey butter is given in the article and in the colorful two-page picture at the beginning of the article a picture of honey butter is included. There is also given a recipe for Honey Gingerettes in which  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of honey is incorporated.

## BURLAP

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 29, states that leading bag manufacturers recently withdrew burlap bags from sale. Calcutta burlap replacement costs which have risen above the domestic maximum selling levels permitted by OPA have forced the move. (Daily Digest, U. S. D. A. Sept 29).

[So, in the future perhaps beeswax will have to go in a box if you can get a box; if you can't get a box, maybe in a barrel; if you can't get a barrel, Lord knows what!]



# THIS MONTH'S RECIPES



## Honey Doughnuts

Beat one egg and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of honey and beat well. Add alternately  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of sweet milk with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of sifted flour, sifted again with  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg and 3 teaspoons baking powder.

Drop with teaspoon into hot fat at a lower temperature than a sugar doughnut. Serve with honey.

Comments on trial—Tasted and looked good. Very good. Don't see how they could be improved.



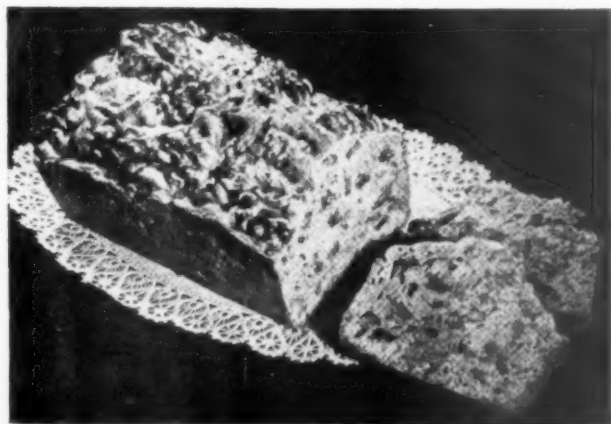
## Honey Cocoa Filling

Take one pint of extracted honey of fine flavor, which has been previously stirred many times to hasten crystallization. Add an excellent quality of Cocoa (Monarch Brand preferred) until quite stiff. The amount required is in proportion to the moisture content of the honey used. This mixture requires no additional flavor as each ingredient brings out the deliciousness of the other.

This makes an excellent filling between graham wafers for a sweet, highly nutritious sandwich for children and it is especially delicious as a filling between layers of layer cakes. If it is put away in a covered container and allowed to "set" well, it may be used as a confection.

After once making up this recipe many other uses will come to mind.

Lola C. Beckett, Richmond, Indiana.



JANUARY, 1942



## All Honey Cake

1 cup honey	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	1 teaspoon soda
1 egg	2-2/3 cups sifted all purpose flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk	

Honey and shortening are creamed together before adding other ingredients. Bake at 350 degrees about 30 minutes. Makes two layers or 1 loaf cake. Nuts or raisins ground and moistened with hot water may be added to the cake. Icing—one egg white beaten stiff, to which  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of honey is added gradually.

Mrs. C. G. Renninger, Tiffin, Ohio.



## Refrigerator Ice Cream

3 eggs
1 envelope of Knox gelatin
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup coffee cream or Carnation
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups whipping cream

Soak gelatin in cup of cold, fresh milk. Beat egg yolks and honey well. Add coffee cream (or Carnation) and then the soaked gelatin. Put in freezing tray. When the mixture begins to "set" add the whipping cream whipped and egg whites beaten stiff. Beat two or three times during freezing process.

Berries or fruit may be added to this mixture. I usually soak berries or fruit in honey for several hours and pour off the juice and use it in mixture, adding berries when mixture begins to freeze. Some fruit will require additional sweetening. Add honey to taste.

Mrs. Leslie A. Shaw, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## Honey and Nut Bread (Bakers Recipe)

Sugar, 1 lb.	Flour, 15 lbs.
Buckwheat honey, 4 lbs.	Broken walnut meats, 6 lbs.
Shortening, 2 lbs.	Cinnamon, 1 oz.
Water (variable) 5 qts.	Baking powder, 3 oz.
Dry milk, 1 lb.	Soda, 2 oz.
	Salt, 4 oz.

Cream the honey, sugar, shortening, salt and soda. Add the water. Thoroughly blend the flour, dry milk, cinnamon and baking powder, add and mix until smooth. Lastly, mix in the walnuts. Bake in greased and dusted loaf pans.

Charles A. Glabeau,  
Bakers Weekly, November 16, 1940.

# ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD

By G. H. CALE

## Honey and Sugar

**M**ANY of us are wondering what will happen to sugar and consequently to honey. Sugar is being used in the making of alcohol for defense purposes. There is also a recent report that sugar will be frozen. That means the price and the flow of it will be regulated. But whether or not it will be difficult to secure sugar for normal feeding purposes, should it be necessary next spring, is still an undetermined point. However, that the whole thing will affect honey to some extent is undoubted. It may bring an increase in the market or a more ready movement for the honey and some price advance. One loss equals a gain.

Anyway, now is the time to produce honey, not to lag. Fill all your equipment. An empty hive never makes a profit.

## Package Bees

**I**F you do fill all those hives and make up all winter loss and add normal increase, you will help the boys in the South. Some of them seem to be discouraged; some of them are just the opposite, optimistic. I wonder why the difference? It is a good time now for the business-like breeder with quality bees to make a record for himself. Many breeders think they can get along without advertising their ware. They are so sure of their reputation and their goods that they do not appear in print or before their public except by personal contact. Sometimes that is good. However, it must be remembered by all who have goods to sell that the old market shrinks and a new market comes with time. To be constantly represented before the entire buying public is the only policy that builds success in the long run.

(A little preachment for the breeders. I still buy from advertising when I learn from use, where to buy best.)

## Honey Plants

**B**BETTER try some of those new honey plants. I repeat here what has been said so often on this page. What beekeeping will do if sweet clover shrinks rapidly or disappears from American beekeeping, nobody knows. It will be a hard struggle to survive for many. Why not beat

the rap? Beekeepers put over sweet clover. They can do the same again with equally good plants. This time they are apt to be asleep. Mr. Pellett tells about honey plants constantly in the Journal, particularly in his Postscript page and in the department "From Our Honey Plant Gardens." Between two and three hundred honey plants, brought together from all parts of the world, are being tried in the American Bee Journal honey plant gardens at Atlantic, Iowa.

## Cans for Honey

**S**OMEONE ought to be thinking about honey containers. The can companies assure us that cans will be available although promptness of shipments cannot be guaranteed. However, that was before the declaration of war. How will it be now? At any rate, honey must be put in something for the wholesale market and the retail market. Our standard wholesale five gallon (60 pound) can has become almost an essential. If it is necessary to give it up for something else, what will that something else be? Practically everywhere priorities, defense and substitution demands have taken all materials of which containers are made, —fiber, glass, tin and wood. Let's hope that we will not be left out on a limb when the next crop is ready.

## Another Fire

**I**N this issue is the report of another honey house fire with great loss. We have experienced fire ourselves. Every few months reports of another fire makes us think how dangerous it is to pile up expensive beekeeping equipment under cover without insurance. In our own experience the cost of insurance for our equipment under building protection is about 15 to 20 cents per colony a year.

We have thought of trying storage for supers at the yards themselves, putting the supers on a screened platform with a roof at the top of corner posts, one side being hinged like a door and locked. This would make it possible to store the supers at the yards. They can be stacked on 2x4 runners, fumigated from beneath and covered as they are stacked. The bees can clean them out.

I know I will be censured for this last remark. However, when supers are taken from colonies known to be healthy and all supers from colonies known to be diseased are confiscated and disposed of, why is it dangerous? I would quarrel over this point with anybody who thinks that this is a means of distributing disease when such precautions are followed. Dry supers are much more easy to handle than wet ones and they are safer; there is less danger of granulation for the succeeding season's crop. However, it is admittedly dangerous to put equipment from diseased colonies outdoors at any time, and, of course, no wise beekeeper will resort to the practice.

With such a method of storing, the amount of material to be kept in buildings will be reduced, the cost of honey houses would be less and I believe it would be possible to handle the crop from two or three thousand colonies in buildings which are only a part of the size of many buildings being put up today by beekeepers only to be burned through the years by disastrous fires, many not covered by insurance.

Then there is the problem of the beekeeper who has to move. Several cases of this have come to our attention in the past few months. We chase each other around like rats in an alley trying to find the best place to secure our substance. It demands that we leave what buildings we have. Then what to do with them is a problem. Better rent or build cheaply.

## Painting Equipment

**I**N July "Gleanings," John Conner brings up the question of painting equipment. Aluminum seems to be the choice. Surely aluminum!

But unless you have a supply of a good grade of aluminum paint already, it is doubtful if you will get any in the future (at least until the national emergency has been relieved), so beekeepers may have to go back to the old time white lead and oil for the job, two coats to the hive, or leave them unpainted. We have tried pigment paint, green, brown and grey, particularly, but these colors do not last well. Probably the grey is better than the others, since it is quite easy to produce a grey with white. However, the brighter paint like green fades badly and does not last long. One coat of aluminum paint will do as well as two coats of green paint and last longer. Perhaps the new method of rot proofing hives will make it unnecessary to use paint. That would be one way out.

# MEETINGS AND EVENTS

## Southern Conference Report

Last month, the first part of the report of the Southern Conference was given, with the promise that it would be finished in a final part this month. However, current meetings crowd these pages so badly that we have decided to delay the continuation of the report to the February issue. Look for it there.

## Bronx County (N. Y.) January 11

The Bronx Beekeepers' Association will have their regular monthly meeting, Sunday, January 11, at the home of the secretary, Harry Newman, 3016 Bronx Part East. At this time we shall be favored with a lecture by Martin Drayson of the Society for Visual Education. This lecture will include slides and moving pictures of honeybees, the world's cleverest people. This lecture is free. Come and enjoy a pleasant afternoon. Time of lecture: 2:30 P. M.

Harry Newman, Sec'y.

## Delaware Association to Meet January 17

The Delaware State Beekeepers' Association will hold their Fifth Annual meeting at the Caesar-Rodney School, Wyoming, Delaware, on January 17. The meeting will begin at 10:30 A. M. and continue until noon, at which time adjournment to the cafeteria for lunch and visitations will be in order. The meeting will convene again at 1:00 P. M. and continue until 3:30 or 4:00 o'clock. George J. Abrams, Specialist in Apiculture, University of Maryland, will be one of the principal speakers on the program. Bees for pollination of lima beans and lima beans as a honey crop will be presented in talks by local beekeepers.

John M. Amos,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Ohio Beekeepers' Winter Meeting January 26-28

The winter convention of Ohio beekeepers is scheduled for January 26, 27 and 28 of Farmers' Week, Botany and Zoology Building, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio Beekeepers' Association and the University Extension are co-operating in planning and arranging for this program.

A general theme of thought will be carried through each day's program. The first day, January 26, is allotted to subjects of interest to the farmer

and amateur beekeeper; the second day, January 27, is devoted to topics which involve problems of the commercial beekeeper; and the third day, January 28, is turned over to discussion of marketing and relationship of the bee industry to the war.

The program committee has contacted Dr. James I. Hambleton of the Federal Bee Culture Laboratory, as out-of-state speaker. The beekeepers' banquet is scheduled for the evening of January 27. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these sessions.

W. E. Dunham, Sec'y.

## York-Cumberland (Maine) January 31

The annual meeting of the York-Cumberland Beekeepers' Association was held at Portland, Maine on Saturday, November 15. The following officers were elected: Milton S. Libby, president; Carl E. Chappell, vice-president; Dr. Horatio C. Meriam, secretary-treasurer; and Harry B. Rhodes and Frank A. Hagar, executive committee. A tentative program of meetings and places of meetings for 1942 was adopted.

Following the business meeting, Mr. Hagar gave an interesting talk on his experiences in beekeeping in California. After his talk, refreshments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The next meeting of the association will be held Saturday, January 31, at the residence of Chester A. Merrill, 112 Rockland Avenue, Portland, Maine, at 7:30 P. M. Any beekeeper is welcome and any person interested in bees in York or Cumberland counties is urged to attend. The subject for discussion is "Spring Management," and will be opened by Carl E. Chappell. Refreshments will be served by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

H. C. Meriam, Sec'y.

## Annual Convention New Jersey Association January 29

The annual convention of the New Jersey Beekeepers' Association will be held in Moose Hall, Trenton, New Jersey, January 29, beginning at 9:30 A. M.

Dr. W. E. Dunham, State College, Columbus, O., will discuss the "Versatility of the Two-Queen System" and "The Importance of the Beekeeping Industry in the Defense Program." Miss Burke, of Public Service Electric Company, will discuss "Honey in the Diet." Messrs. Schilke, Brown

and Wightman will give their experiences regarding "The Roadside Market as an Outlet for Honey."

A turkey dinner will be served in the evening at the Y. W. C. A. on Hanover Street where motion pictures will be shown; and Dr. Francis Harvey Green, Headmaster of Pennington School for Boys will give his famous lecture "Wit and Humor." This meeting promises to be the best in years.

E. G. Carr,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Herbert H. Jepson Dies

Herbert H. Jepson, well-known Massachusetts beekeeper and dealer in beekeepers' supplies, died December 13 at his home in Medford. Mr. Jepson was sixty-five years of age at his death. He obtained much of his beekeeping knowledge from Henry Alley, famous beekeeper of an earlier day.

## Beekeeping Short Course, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, January 19-30

Registration on January 19. First lecture at 9:00 A. M. on January 20.

Lecturers—A. V. Mitchener, B. A., B. S. A., M. S., Professor of Entomology; E. C. Martin, B. S. A., M. S., Lecturer in Entomology; L. T. Floyd, Provincial Apiarist.

Related lectures will be given by other Professors of the University and by visiting specialists.

Beginners and experienced beekeepers who realize that they would benefit by a more complete knowledge of honeybees and beekeeping practices will secure much pleasure and profit by attending the beekeeping short course in the Department of Entomology at the University of Manitoba from January 19 to January 30. It is a very practical course designed to provide the information necessary to become a successful beekeeper. More interest will be taken in beekeeping with rising honey prices and increasing emphasis upon the value of honey as a food. This is a good time to learn more about beekeeping.

About fifty lectures and demonstrations will be given, covering all aspects of the subject of practical beekeeping, including present and possible future trends of the industry. The following topics are given as typical of the subjects to be discussed: literature dealing with beekeeping; beekeeping locations; Canadian beekeeping; how to begin; races of bees; extracted honey production; comb honey production; management during each season; frames and foundations; swarm control and increase; queen rearing; requeening; food



and feeding of honeybees; package bees; classifying and grading honey; judging honey; honey and its uses; chemistry of honey and beeswax; production and uses of beeswax; marketing honey; external structure of worker, queen and drone; internal structure of the three forms; clover management; bacteria in relation to honeybees; bee diseases; floral structure; pollen and nectar producing plants; factors influencing honeyflow; relation of bees to fruit growing, etc. Registration fee is \$5.00.

During the last week of the course members of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association will meet for two days in their annual convention. The afternoon and evening sessions will become a part of the short course and provide an opportunity for students to meet the leading beekeepers of the province.

Former students and other interested beekeepers are invited to visit the Department of Entomology and attend the lectures on the last day of the course, when timely topics will be discussed.

#### Middlesex County (Mass.) January 31

The Middlesex County Beekeepers' Association will meet at 19 Everett Street, Concord, Massachusetts, Saturday, January 31, at 7:00 P. M. John V. McManmon, director of roadside development for the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, will show pictures and speak on "Roadside Growing of Pollen and Nectar Yielding Plants." Mrs. Bunker, of Lexington, will be in charge of the supper, featuring scalloped sea foods with potato chips, peas and carrots, green salads, rolls and honey, honey pineapple upside-down cake and coffee.

Officers of the Ladies Auxiliary elected in November for 1942 are Mrs. Benjamin A. Hildreth, president; Mrs. Ellis F. Colgate, vice-president; and Mrs. R. F. Haynes, secretary-treasurer.

A. M. Southwick, Pres.

#### Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association

Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Room D, Main Show Building

#### PROGRAM

January 21, 1942

Wednesday Morning, 9:30

Opening remarks by the President—Elmer F. Reustle, Philadelphia.  
Invocation.

Address of Welcome—Hon. John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

More and Better Beekeeping in Pennsylvania—J. S. Fleck, Pittsburgh.

Apiary Management—Prof. R. H.

Kelty, Extension Specialist in Apiculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Apiary Inspection in Pennsylvania—H. B. Kirk, Senior Entomologist, Harrisburg.

Wednesday Afternoon, 1:30

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—H. M. Snavely, Carlisle.

Election of Officers.

President's Address—Elmer F. Reustle.

Package Bee Management—R. H. Kelty.

Straining Honey in the Honey House—Dr. E. F. Phillips, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Business Session.

Wednesday Evening, 6:30

Beekeepers' Banquet—Turkey Dinner, Price 75 cents. Sixth Street United Brethren Church, Sixth and Seneca Streets, Harrisburg.

Toastmaster—Jere Frazer, Springfield, Ohio.

Musical Number and Grace for Dinner.

Stray Straws—R. H. Kelty.

Composition and Properties of Honey—Edwin J. Anderson, Extension Apiarist, State College.

Beekeeping and Two Wars—Dr. E. F. Phillips.

January 22, 1942

Thursday Morning, 9:30

Developing the County Program—Prof. E. B. Everitt, Allentown.

Report of National Meeting of American Honey Producers' League—John Conner, Caldwell, N. J.

Reminiscence of Sixty Years' Beekeeping—Frederick Hahman, Altoona.

Controlling Water Content of Honey—Dr. E. F. Phillips.

Roll Call of Counties.

Greetings from Visitors and Supply Company Representatives.

Thursday Afternoon, 1:30

Honey Selling Hints—Edwin J. Anderson.

Pestilences, Within and Without the Hive—Paul S. Ziegler, Bethel.

The Care and Storing of Supplies and Equipment—Quay Minnich, Red Lion.

General Discussion and Summary—Led by William S. Singer, Norristown.

Report of Committees.

Adjournment.

#### Illinois Beekeeping Program, Farm and Home Week, February 3, 4, 5

During Illinois Farm and Home Week on February 3, 4, 5, the usual beekeeping short course will be held at the Vivarium Building of the University of Illinois, so familiar to bee-

keepers who have been attending this short course for a number of years.

Tuesday, February 3

104 Vivarium Building

9:00—The Yearly Cycle of the Bee Colony—V. G. Milum.

10:00—Hive Equipment and Preparation—Carl E. Killion.

11:00—Useful Facts About Honeybee Body Structures—V. G. Milum.

1:00—Significant Changes in Honey Flora—G. H. Cale, Editor, American Bee Journal.

2:00—The Importance of the Queen and Requeening of Colonies—Carl E. Killion.

Demonstration in Handling Bees (Room 110 Vivarium)—V. G. Milum.

Wednesday, February 4

8:00—Fall, Winter and Early Spring Management of Bees—V. G. Milum.

9:00—Production of Comb Honey—Carl E. Killion.

10:00—Application of the Two-Queen System in Commercial Honey Production—G. H. Cale.

11:00—Care and Preparation of Comb Honey for the Market—Carl E. Killion.

1:00—Some Practical Experiences in Selling Honey—G. H. Cale.

2:00—Physical and Chemical Properties of Honey and its Care—V. G. Milum.

Demonstration of Honey House Equipment (Room 110 Vivarium).

Thursday, February 5

8:00—Comb Pests and Adult Bee Diseases—V. G. Milum.

9:00—Brood Diseases and Apiary Inspection—Carl E. Killion.

10:00—The Status of Disease Resistant Bees—G. H. Cale.

11:00—Honey and its Uses—Symposium.

12:00—Beekeepers' Luncheon.

1:00 Stock Judging for Honey Production—G. H. Cale.

The Dealers' Estimation of the Industry—A. G. Gill, A. I. Root Co., Chicago.

2:00—Solving Beekeeping Problems by Co-operation—Officers Illinois State Beekeepers' Association: E. L. Peterson, Kewanee, President; Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Secretary; Wesley Osborne, Hillsboro, Treasurer.

The above is a complete program of beekeeping subjects but visitors may attend other sessions in farming and home making including Poultry, Horticulture, Vegetable Gardening, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Soils, Dairy Production, Dairy Manufacturing, Agricultural Engineering, Farm Machinery, Farm Management, Rural Organization, Forestry, Conservation, Cooking, and other phases of home making.

There is no registration fee or

other expense except transportation, board and room. Thousands attend each year. For more complete information address request to Information Office, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

#### United Beekeepers Protective Association (Illinois)

For years there has been a need for beekeepers getting together. A year ago, May 26, 1940, a group of beekeepers in Illinois joined forces to establish the United Beekeepers' Protective Association.

On July 23 a certificate of organization was issued by the Secretary of State, the principal place of business to be Dixon, Illinois. Since then, many problems have arisen and been taken care of. Every legal matter coming before any member immediately concerns all members and we intend to work together for the betterment of the entire industry.

Every beekeeper, large or small, should become a member to make beekeeping in Illinois a better and more dependable industry. The object of the association is to establish an organization to discuss ways and means of disseminating knowledge about bee culture, to improve honeybees, to better the marketing of honey, to mutually undertake legal activity for the bettering of conditions, to prevent the enactment of laws and ordinances unfair to the industry.

The present officers are President,

Ben E. Beach, 126 Clifford Ave., Loves Park, Rockford; Vice-President, Clyde Wilde, Route 4, Oregon; Secretary, Robert M. Gober, 934 N. Dixon Avenue, Dixon; Treasurer, Ralph Klebes, Kirk Road, St. Charles. Robert M. Gober, Sec'y.

#### Beekeepers' Program for Indiana Conference Week, Purdue University, January 13-15

Tuesday, 9:00-11:00 A. M.

B. Elwood Montgomery, Purdue, presiding.

What the Beekeeper Should Know About the Bee—B. Elwood Montgomery, Purdue.

Seasonal Operation in the Apiary—Prof. W. E. Dunham, Ohio State University.

2:00-4:00 P. M.

James E. Starkey, State Apiary Inspector, presiding.

Swarm Control and Supering for Honey Production—Prof. Dunham.

Marketing Honey in Indiana (Short talks by several beekeepers.)

Discussion.

Wednesday, 9:00-11:00 A. M.

Beekeeping and National Defense

(Please turn to page 39)

## BEES AND THE HORSE TROUGH

By Percy H. Wright

THE problem of keeping the bees away from the horse trough, our own or our neighbor's, is a perennial

one. I know that it can be successfully solved.

Bees are certainly helpless about water, and perish in large numbers, especially in the cold water freshly drawn from a well. I recently made a special trough for the use of the bees, with a slat floater for them to alight upon. The water space between the slats was nowhere over one inch wide, and yet a good number of the bees found their end in that narrow space, despite the fact that water was usually added at night. Although this supply of water was right among the hives, many bees still took the longer journey to the well.

Discouraged, I took the floater out and filled the trough with Sphagnum moss, the kind used by nurseries to pack the roots of plants. The bees evidently enjoy sucking water from the damp moss, and soon deserted the horse trough.

All went well for a month, and then one day we let the bee waterer go dry. At once the bees were back where we did not want them, and were perishing as before. This time it has been more trouble to wean them away, but they are coming.

My experience thus indicates that something moist to suck the water from (doubtless folds of burlap would do), is very welcome to the bees. It is effective in drawing them away from any vessel with open water. It also indicates the necessity for a never failing supply in the waterer.

Saskatchewan.



Left to right—Ben C. Beach, S. S. Claussen, and Robert M. Gober, of the new United Beekeepers Protective Association.

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### BETTER BRED QUEENS PACKAGES YOUNG BEES

	Queens	2-lb. Pkgs.	3-lb. Pkgs.	4-lb. Pkgs.	5-lb. Pkgs.
1 to 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25 to 99	.70	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100 to 499	.65	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85
500 up	.60	2.00	2.55	3.05	3.50

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HAMILTON, ILLINOIS**

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PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS  
FOR 1942

**THE CROWVILLE APIARIES**

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PACKAGE BEES**  
"BEST IN THE WEST"  
THOS. C. BURLESON, COLUSA, CALIF.

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SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES  
WRITE FOR OUR 1942 PRICES  
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For Quality and Service  
Write  
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Comb and strained  
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Italian Strain Bees & Queens		Service & Quality Guaranteed		
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1- 24 ---	.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85
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## Lovell Flower Book

John H. Lovell's delightfully illustrated book, "The Flower and the Bee," is now out of print. We have, however, secured a remnant of the edition. Brand new cloth-bound books which sold at \$2.50.

Owing to our favorable buy we can offer them postpaid at only \$1.00. Send for your copy today.

**American Bee Journal**  
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On the same OLD BASIS—SERVICE, QUALITY, SATISFACTION

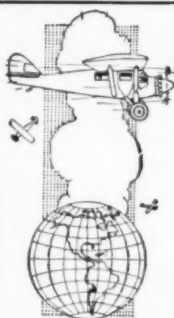
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Queens, 65c each

Book your order now and reserve shipping date. Write for prices on large quantity.

Our packages and queens have made a name for themselves. They are noted for honey gathering, hardiness, non-swarming and gentleness. Service, quality and safe delivery guaranteed. Your order large or small will receive our very best attention.

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## Fast Service to You

From our complete stock of glass and tin honey containers and all bee supplies we can ship your orders within 24 hours. Forty-seven years in business has given us a reputation for honest dealing and dependability.

**A. H. RUSCH & Son CO., Reedsville, Wisconsin**

## WE HAVE BUILT OUR BUSINESS TO ITS PRESENT SIZE ON Quality, Service, Satisfaction and Dependability

Each year our sales have increased from the previous season. We know our customers (from their many letters) have recognized the superiority of our product, the manner in which they are shipped, and the confidence that can be placed in us. We could not have attained our present place in the package bee and queen business without satisfying our customers. This year we are in a position to ship even more volume than in the past and we solicit your business on our past reputation.

Now booking orders **THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES**  
Prices to May 20, 1942

Quantity	Queens	2-lb. Pkg.	3-lb. Pkg.	4-lb. Pkg.	5-lb. Pkg.
1 to 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25 to 99	.70	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100 to 499	.65	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85
500 and up	.60	2.00	2.55	3.05	3.50

When buying from us you always receive Select Young Laying Queens, full weight packages of young bees and no disease. Live delivery guaranteed.

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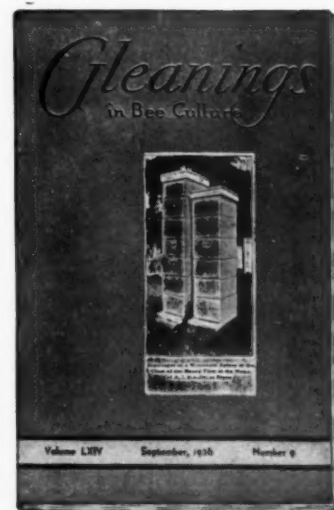
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Gleanings in Bee Culture—1 Yr. } \$1.60  
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# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our January issue we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How is honey selling retail?
2. Are prices better than a year ago?
3. What per cent better?
4. What are carlot prices on honey f. o. b. producer's station?
5. How is demand for honey in carlots or jobbing?
6. How much honey left in your section?

## Retail Selling Prices

Our reports show almost universally that retail selling is extremely good this year although some few reports do state that the sales are only fair in volume. However, it has been a long time since we have had as many reports of good sales to brisk sales as in this month's Crop and Market reports. Nor is this confined to any particular part of the United States although perhaps the Southeast, the central West and the Rocky Mountain region are having better sales than other sections.

## Retail Prices

To our inquiry as to whether retail prices are better than last year, again almost universally the report is that prices are advanced over last year with likely 10 per cent of the reporters stating the prices were the same as a year ago. However, it is gratifying to notice that prices have in general advanced and this holds for all sections of the country although the central South perhaps has not had the advance of other territories.

## How Much Are Prices Advanced

Here we find quite a difference in the percentage of advance in prices of honey, the average being approximately 15 per cent although most of the East and central West report an advance in price of only 10 per cent. As we go west, the advance is better, particularly in the prairie and intermountain states, ranging as high as 25 per cent advance.

## Carlot Prices

Here also we find quite a wide range depending largely on whether it has been distressed honey that sold or whether it is honey held in strong hands. Reports show variation in price even on the white honey ranging from 4½ cents to 6½ cents f. o. b. shipping point, with probably the best prices reported from Michigan and throughout the surrounding territory, where in some instances the price is 7 cents per pound in truckload quantities. We do know of quite an increasing number of carloads which have sold at 6 cents f. o. b. shipping point, and another large number which have been selling at 5½ cents f. o. b. shipping point with cans returned which would almost equal the 6 cent rate.

## Demand for Carloads

Demand for carloads of honey has been brisk up until the holiday season when the demand cuts down somewhat. Apparently packers are fairly well stocked and waiting until after the holiday season before instituting further buying. In the central West and particularly in the intermountain territory the demand has been quite brisk and this is particularly true in the intermountain territory where relatively few carloads are left available. Inasmuch as last year the intermountain territory was the difficult part of the price situation, many carloads were held there in proportion to other sections and it

would appear that there is apt to be more nearly a shortage in the coming season than we had during the late winter and early spring of 1941.

## Honey Left

Here again we find quite a large discrepancy, but in most instances where honey is chiefly retail and without carload shipment, there is not any more than enough honey to carry the producers through until the new crop comes in.

In the carload sections, likely not over 20 per cent of the honey remains in the hands of producers and likely also much less quantities than a year ago.

This is also apparently true to the writer and that is that such honey as is left is being held in stronger and stronger hands. Most of the producers now are stipulating price of at least 6 cents f. o. b. their station rather than sell at lower prices.

## Summary

All in all, it does look like honey is moving satisfactorily out of the hands of the producers and out of the hands of the packers and that the retail buyers are taking it off the grocers' shelves in nice fashion.

The recent action in freezing the price of sugar has been commented upon by some of our reporters as being perhaps detrimental to the honey price.

However, on the other hand it must be remembered that the amount of sugar available is limited and that many if not all of the grocers are being held to the purchases they made a year ago. In other words there is to be no heavy buying and hoarding of sugar and under such conditions there may be a shortage even though the price is maintained at present levels.

The occasion in mind is of a customer who went into a local grocery store and asked for one hundred pounds of sugar. He was refused in view of the fact that the grocer would not be able to take care of his regular trade or was afraid he would not be able to do so if he sold as much as one hundred pounds to a customer.

Another instance is that the chain stores are now limiting purchases to five pounds of sugar at a purchase so as to guard against being out of sugar before their new allotment for the coming months is received. All in all, although this should not make for pyramiding prices for honey undoubtedly it is in time going to mean a better demand for honey to fill the craving for sweets.

Our reports for Canada indicate that the crop is moving off very readily and that prices are from 10 to 15 per cent above a year ago. In some of the co-operatives, prices were set last fall and much of the honey placed at these prices so that even though the price has advanced, deliveries are being made on the old schedule.

We cannot help but be optimistic over the future for the balance of the 1941 crop of honey. We do believe that prices are going to be maintained or advanced very steadily throughout the late winter and spring seasons and that replacements on the part of carload purchases are going to have to be made on a basis which will mean at least 5½ cents f. o. b. the producer's shipping point with cans returned or definitely a price of about 6 cents all packed and ready for carload shipments. Whether the price will be higher than this we would not want to venture an opinion and it is the writer's hope that the price does not get out of all bounds. If we can get from 6½ cents to 7½ cents for our honey f. o. b. producer's shipping points, we should be at or near parity unless all prices advance above their present schedule.

**WANTED--Extracted Honey** All Varieties  
Send samples and delivered prices to  
**JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY**  
Cleveland, Kansas City and Brooklyn.

**HONEY WANTED** Cars and less than cars  
Mail Samples  
**C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin**

**EXTRACTED HONEY Bought and Sold**  
**Iverson Honey Company**  
201 North Wells St., Chicago  
Reference: First National Bank of Chicago



# THE MARKET PLACE

## BEES AND QUEENS

**PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEEN INTRODUCED**—Really introduced, not just a loose queen. This guarantees against loss of queen. Free folder tells how and why these packages are superior. Best stock young Italian queens. A. O. Smith, Mount Vernon, Indiana.

**THREE BANDED ITALIAN** Queens and Package Bees. Excellent strain, northern stock. Write us your needs. Wicht Apiaries, 406 Miller Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

**TRY** Green's Package Bees and Queens. The quality is much higher than the price. Start shipping about March the first. D. P. Green, Deland, Florida.

**CARNIOLAN and CAUCASIAN** package bees, queens. Write for 1942 price. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

**CAUCASIAN** Package Bees and Queens. When considering your 1942 requirements think of us, breeders of one race of bees since 1924. Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

## HONEY FOR SALE

**HONEY FOR SALE**—We buy and sell all kinds, carloads and less. The John G. Paton Company, Inc. 630 Fifth Avenue, New York N. Y.

**CHUNK COMB HONEY** in supers. Can ship by freight any amount wanted. C. E. Baier, Cissna Park, Illinois, Box 126.

**WE BUY** and sell any quantity, all varieties. B-Z-B Honey Company, Alhambra, California.

**FANCY CLOVER** comb honey, graded 12 and 14 oz. net, not wrapped. Richard K. Evans, Rt. 1, Hoopeston, Illinois.

**WHITE CLOVER** honey, new cans, \$7.80 per case. Edward Klein, Gurnee, Illinois.

**HEAVY FANCY** white comb \$3.75 case; Min. 12 oz. fancy \$3.50; No. 1 clover \$3; buckwheat same as clover; mixed flowers \$2.75. Clover, buckwheat or fall flowers 7c lb. C. B. Howard, Geneva, N. Y.

**HONEY PACKERS**—Write us for prices on carload lots of California and Western Honey. We stock all varieties. HAMILTON & Company, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

**FANCY TUPELO HONEY** for sale, barrels and 60's. Marks Tupelo Honey Co., Apalachicola, Florida.

**FOR SALE**—Fancy Iowa white clover extracted honey. Kalona Honey Co., Kalona, Iowa.

**COMPLETE LINE** comb and bottled honey. Pure clover. Also packed in 5's and 60's. Central Ohio Apiaries, Inc., Millersport, Ohio.

**CHOICE** Michigan Clover Honey. New 60's. David Running, Filion, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Northern white extracted and comb honey. M. W. Cousineau, Moorhead, Minn.

**HONEY FOR SALE**—All kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey and Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich Street, New York.

**EXTRACTED HONEY** for sale. Write for prices. Henry Price, Elizabeth, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Comb and extracted. Write for quantity prices. H. G. Quirin, Bellevue, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—125 cases fine clover honey in new 60's. Write for price. A. G. Kuersten, Burlington, Iowa.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department, it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are seven cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease, or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**WANTED**—CARLOTS HONEY; Also BEESWAX, any quantity. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Byrant & Cookinham, Los Angeles, California.

**EXTRACTED HONEY WANTED.** Send sample and price wanted, F. O. B. Bloomington, Ill. Ed. Heldt, Bloomington, Ill.

**CASH FOR YOUR WAX** the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**WANTED**—Large quantities of chunk comb in shallow frames; also section honey. Central Ohio Apiaries, Inc., Millersport, Ohio.

**WANTED**—TRUCK LOADS, or less, comb, chunk and extracted honey. Frank King & Son, 5214 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**ALL GRADES** extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

**WE BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS COMB AND EXTRACTED CARLOADS AND LESS.** H. BLITZ, P. O. BOX 3452, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**CASH PAID** for white clover and amber extracted honey. Write to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry, River Rouge, Michigan.

## WANTED

**WANTED**—100 2-pound packages or 1 frame Nuclei Mountain Gray Caucasian. Quote prices for spring delivery. Chas. Albrecht, Cosmos, Minnesota.

## FOR SALE

**FIVE HUNDRED** colonies of bees, no disease. Anderson Bros., Beeville, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—We are constantly accumulating bee supplies slightly shopworn; odd sized, surpluses, etc., which we desire to dispose of and on which we can quote you bargain prices. Write for complete list of our bargain material. We can save you money on items you may desire from it. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

## SUPPLIES

**IMPROVED BEEKEEPER'S HOIST**, \$17.50. Fine goat milk caramels, 1½ lb. postpaid, \$1.00. Bee Turner, Corning, Iowa.

**WAX WORKED** into high quality medium brood foundation 15c pound; 100 pounds \$12.00. Thin super 22c. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**PINARD'S** nailless queen cage. Agents—Diamond Match Co., Chico and Los Angeles, California; Weaver Apiaries, Navasota, Texas. Pinard manufacturer, 810 Auzerals Ave., San Jose, California.

**THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE** of wax rendering equipment ever offered—the "Perfection" line. A size and type suitable for every commercial beekeeper. Write for descriptive circular. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

**COMB FOUNDATION** at money-saving prices. Plain, wired, and thin section. Wax worked at lowest rate. Combs and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

**DIFFERENT**, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

**LARGE CASH SAVINGS** can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**PORTER BEE ESCAPES** are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.** Quality bee supplies at factory store prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Conscientious help for extracted honey production. Give height, weight, age and experience, with wages expected, room and board included. The Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

**BEE MAN**—State wages, health, size, experience. C. H. Schader, Sunnyside, Washington.

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman. Work in commercial apiaries. Give full particulars. Barrett Apiaries, Howell, Michigan.

**WANTED**—Experienced married man to manage apiary for 1942 and chance for permanent job. Also need a helper. Box 10, care American Bee Journal.

**FIVE EXPERIENCED HELPERS** April to November, 40 apiaries Harlan, Iowa. State age, family, weight, height, experience, reference and salary expected without board. Old Taylor Honey Co., Chandler, Oklahoma.

**WANTED**—Experienced man to make crop of honey. Must come well recommended. John W. Berryhill, Lakeland, Georgia.

**HELP WANTED**—One or two experienced beekeepers, preferably married, for the coming season beginning about March 1st. Those with queen rearing experience will be given preference. Davis Bros., Rt. 7, Box 3914, Sacramento, California.

**WANTED**—Single experienced young man for steady work with bees. State wages expected with room and board. Al Winn, Rt. 2, Box 161, Petaluma, California.



## ANNOUNCING

## THE BESSONNET BEE COMPANY

A NEW company with a familiar name, identified with Louisiana beekeeping for TWENTY SEVEN YEARS. All guess work has been taken out of breeding with the PROGENY TEST method of selection, our assurance to you of QUALITY. BESSONNET, Three Banded Italians, with five years of SELECTIVE BREEDING will produce large crops. DAUGHTERS OF STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE TO A. F. B. WILL BE PRODUCED IN AN ISOLATED YARD. Write for our circular and prices. Quality and service assured.

**BESSONNET BEE COMPANY :: Donaldsonville, Louisiana**

## POULTRY

NATURAL COLOR POULTRY PICTURES, valuable ideas, successful management methods in leading poultry magazine help you increase poultry profits. Five years \$1.00, one year 25c. Poultry Tribune, Dept. C-23, Mount Morris, Illinois.

## SEEDS

SEEDS of honey plants—Wagner Pea,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound \$1.00, two pounds \$2.00; Sainfoin \$1.00 per pound; Birdsfoot Trefoil \$1.50 pound; Safflower 50c pound; Anise-Hyssop, Balkan Sage, Wild Indigo and twenty others, 15c per packet, eight packets \$1.00, twenty packets \$2.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa

## MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN BEEKEEPER magazine is Brief, Breezy, Beneficial. You'll like this monthly publication. Subscription \$1 a year. Michigan Beekeeper, Rt. 3, Lansing, Michigan.

NEW BOOK—"Pioneers of Iowa Horticulture" by Kent Pellett, written for Iowa Horticultural Society in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. It contains sketches of about a dozen men of national reputation, including three who were prominent beekeepers. Extremely interesting stories of men who laid the foundations for mid-west horticulture and beekeeping industries. Bound in cloth and well illustrated. Price postpaid one dollar per copy. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

"HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING," by Frank Pellett, covers a field which has been neglected until now. Ralph Benton in the "Frontier" says: "A great work presented at a timely moment. We wish there might be some way to place this book in the hands of every beekeeper." Nicely printed, well illustrated, large pages. \$2.60 prepaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

## MEETING AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 33)

—Ross B. Scott, Lagrange, presiding. Increasing Production Under War Time Restrictions and Difficulties—Professor Dunham.

The Value of Honey as a Food to Aid National Defense—Mrs. J. Lake Macdonald, Marion.

The Farm Food Self-sufficiency Program—Lois Oberhelman, Purdue. 2:00-4:00 P. M.

B. E. Montgomery, Purdue, presiding.

Riley's "Fessler's Bees"—a reading—Prof. George Davis, Purdue.

Beekeeping Equipment and Its Efficient Use in the Apiary—Professor Dunham.

Short Cuts in the Apiary—(Short talks by several beekeepers.)

## Beekeepers—we are offering you

PACKAGE BEES for 1942 that have proved their quality in honey production over a number of years. They are Gentle, Thrifty, Conservative of stores, have well rounded compact brood nests, are not inclined to swarm as readily as most bees and winter well.

(THEY PRODUCE)

We can furnish nuclei to those states permitting the importation of combs. Loose queen packages, regular packages and queens.

## ROSSMAN &amp; LONG

J. G. Rossman, Moultrie Box 133, Moultrie, Georgia E. W. Long, St. Paris, Ohio

Write for circular and price list. A card will put you on our regular mailing list.

Thursday, 9:00-11:00 A. M.

Mrs. Walter Price, Plymouth, presiding.

Control of Rats, Mice and Moles—G. C. Oderkirk, Purdue.

Successful Wintering—Professor Dunham.

Where Do We Stand?—James Starkey, State Apiary Inspector. Discussion.

## Niagara Group Pictures

The group photograph taken in front of the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, at the International Convention may be obtained through Dr. E. F. Phillips, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, or through myself. The price will be approximately \$1.00 plus postage and duty.

G. F. Townsend, Sec'y-Treas. Ontario Beekeepers Ass'n, Guelph, Ontario.

## Kansas Short Course, February 5

Kansas State College, Manhattan  
Theme: Increased Food Production for National Defense  
Room 7—East Waters Hall or Room 108—Dickens Hall  
Morning Session

R. L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture and State Apiarist, Presiding  
9:00 A. M.—Apiary Inspection Service in 1941—R. L. Parker  
9:15 A. M.—The Selection of Good Breeding Stock and the Production of Quality Queens—C. L. Farrar, Apiculturist,

North-Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

10:00 A. M.—The Reduction of Costs in Commercial Honey Production—F. B. Paddock, Extension Apiarist and State Apiarist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

10:45 A. M.—The Woodworking Art in Beekeeping—Geo. D. Garner, Highland, Kan.

## Afternoon Session

R. L. Parker, Presiding

1:30 P. M.—Methods of Increasing Honey Production—C. L. Farrar.

2:30 P. M.—What to do with Queenless or Extra Colonies in the Fall—R. C. Smith, Professor, Department of Entomology.

3:00 P. M.—Local Advertising in the Sale of Honey—F. B. Paddock.

## Pierron, President, Sheboygan County

Louis L. Pierron, Plymouth, Wisconsin, was re-elected president of the Sheboygan County Honey Producers' Association, November 8 at Plymouth. Other officers are Benjamin Goehring, Random Lake, vice-president; and Gerald J. Wentz, Sheboygan Falls, secretary-treasurer. Directors are Martin Koebel, Plymouth; Oscar Kasmeier, Kiel; and Elwood Brickbauer, Elkhart Lake.

H. C. Brunner, Wisconsin.

## Red River Valley Winter Shows, February 2-6

The Red River Valley Winter Shows will be held at Crookston, Minnesota, February 2 to 6. The Department of Horticulture and Beekeeping will offer prizes for amateur and professional, both in horticulture and beekeeping. J. H. Wampole is superintendent.

**BETTER THAN EVER**

Years spent in trying different locations for rearing queens and bees lead to Florida. We have 1,000 colonies and experienced men. Get ready for 1942. Write for information on our bees and queens.

**N. FOREHAND**  
FLORALA, ALA.

**PACKAGES AND QUEENS**

For 1942

Prices are advancing. Let us book your order now. Send for quotations.

May we thank our patrons for their appreciated business the past season and wish a most prosperous happy new year.

**B. J. BORDELON**  
Box 33 Moreauville, La.

**Les Ennemis des Abeilles**

In our December 1940 Journal we gave a review of Toumanoff's book, "Les Ennemis des Abeilles." This is a large book, 7 1/4 x 11—200 pages, well illustrated, paper bound, dealing with all enemies of bees. The educator and research worker will want it in his library.

We have succeeded in securing a few copies of this work which we offer as long as they last. Price \$2.25 post paid. Send in your order today.

**American Bee Journal**  
HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

**ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS**

Let us quote you our special prices on package bees and queen for 1942. Write us a card today.

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Oldest and largest Milk Goat magazine published. Broadest circulation. Articles by best authorities. Subscription rate: one year \$2.00; three years \$4.00; five years \$6.00.

Sample copy 20 cents

Address:

**The Goat World, Vincennes, Ind.**

**REVISED LIST****SECOND-HAND BOOKS**

So many of our subscribers last winter were interested in our second hand bee books, now mostly out of print, and some very rare, that we have found a number more which we offer below. These books are all in good second hand condition, and some are new.

Adair, D. L.	Annals of Bee Culture, 1874, 100 pg. 8vo.	\$1.00
Abbott, S. S.	The Beekeepers Companion, 1911, 8vo cl. 110 pages	\$1.00
Bagster, S.	Management of Bees, 1834, 8vo cloth, 240 pg.	2.00
Benton, F.	The Honeybee 1899, 6mo. 118 pg. paper	.75
Brown, H.	A Bee Melody, 1923, 8vo cloth, 260 pg.	1.00
Burroughs, J.	Birds-Bees-Sharp Eyes, 1887, 12mo cloth, 90 pg.	.60
Buttel-Reepen, H. von.	Are Bees Reflex Machines? 1907, 50 pg. 6mo. paper	.50
Cheshire, F. R.	Practical Beekeeping, no date, 8vo cl. 120 pg.	1.25
Cheshire, F. R.	Bees and Beekeeping 1886 8vo cl. 2 vol. Practical and Scientific	6.00
Comstock, A. B.	How to Keep Bees, 8vo cl. 225 pg. 1907, 1909, 1911, 1924, en.	1.00
Cook, A. J.	Beekeepers Guide, 1878, 8vo cloth, 300 pg.	1.50
Cook, A. J.	Same 1879, 1880, 1884, 1894, 1904, each	1.50
Cotton, Lizzie E.	Beekeeping for Profit 1880, 8vo paper, 120 pg.	1.00
Country Curate	College Beekeepers 1851, 8vo cloth, 120 pg.	1.50
Cowan, T. W.	British Beekeepers Guide Book, 1904, 12mo cloth, 160 pg.	1.00
Cross, J. H.	The Hive and Its Wonders, n. d. 125 pg. 12mo	.75
Doolittle G. M.	Scientific Queen Rearing, 8vo paper, 110 pg. 1915	.50
Edwardes, T.	Lore of the Honeybee, 1911, 12mo cloth, 190 pg.	1.00
Harrison, C.	Book of the Honeybee, 1903, 8vo cloth, 130 pg.	1.00
Hawkins, K.	Beekeeping in the South, 1920, 8vo cloth, 115 pg.	.40
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# THE POSTSCRIPT

From George Elmo Curtis, of Graham, North Carolina, comes a fine sample of lespedeza honey. It is of a light golden color and has a pleasing, though peculiar flavor.

Reports of surplus honey from lespedeza are rare. A few have been received from the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee but most beemen in localities where lespedeza is extensively grown report little if any honey from this source. No such yields as are common from sweet clover have been reported, twenty pounds per colony from lespedeza, is said to be unusual.

The Korean lespedeza and *Lespedeza sericea* are the ones in common cultivation in this country. From Japan comes word that the beekeepers do get large crops of honey in that country from a very shrubby species, *lespedeza bicolor*. A similar one, *Lespedeza cyrtobotra*, is visited freely by the bees in our test plots every summer. We have had it for five years and can have no doubt that if it were grown as a field crop the bees would secure a good harvest. The stems of these Japanese species are even more woody than sweet clover making them undesirable for forage.

A request comes for information as to the uses of native plants by the Indians. This is a rather large order since a great many different plants were used. Some were used for food, some for making beverages and some as a source of dyes. A number of plants much used by the red men are very good honey plants and should they come into cultivation now would provide good bee pasture. Anise-hyssop, about which an extended article appeared in the December, 1940, American Bee Journal, is a typical example. The sunflower, commonly called Jerusalem artichoke, was an important food plant among the Indians which might well be cultivated with profit by the white man.

Readers who are interested in honey plants will do well to write to University of California at Berkeley and ask for the new bulletin on honey plants by G. H. Vansell and J. E. Eckert. Among the honey plants mentioned in this bulletin is the coyote mint which is common to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. We have secured a few plants for our test gardens and if they are able to survive our midwest winters they promise to be a worthwhile addition to our gardens. They gave a good bloom for us in their first season and should do much better after becoming well established. It is reported to be an important source of honey in its native state.

I am afraid that beemen of this generation have lost some of the enthusiasm of their forebears. At the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society held in England in 1879, two tons of American honey was on display. What American beekeeper or group of beekeepers would make a similar effort now?

Reports indicate that large quantities of Cuban sugar may soon be diverted to the production of alcohol for use in the making of munitions. If the war continues the man who holds his honey may profit substantially. If it ends suddenly we are likely to see a very confused situation in the markets for some time.

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in Country Gentleman, in 1885, telling of the fatal effect of eating honey from yellow jasmine. Several cases are on record of serious effects of poisonous honey. Fortunately such are very rare. There are

more reports of poisonous honey from mountain laurel, (*Rhododendron*) than from any other plant. The bees are said to be frequently poisoned when working the flowers of the yellow jasmine, but I have been unable to find any authenticated cases of serious effects from eating the honey from this source.

A botanical garden is planned for the University of Oklahoma and among other things will be included plants useful for bee pasture. The late A. J. Cook established a honey plant garden at the Michigan College of Agriculture more than sixty years ago which was the first serious study of bee pasture in this country. More than thirty years later, Burton N. Gates planted a similar garden at the Massachusetts College of Agriculture. Aside from these but little attention was given to such a garden until the American Bee Journal established the honey plant test garden in 1938. We are glad to see the new garden to be established in Oklahoma.

In the fall of 1937, Prof. V. G. Milum, of the University of Illinois, sent me a sample of very bitter honey. It seemed impossible to determine its source with certainty but it was assumed that it might come from sneezeweed, (*Helenium autumnale*), which is common in some eastern Illinois lowland pastures. Now comes another sample of the same lot which after a long time has elapsed, has lost its bitterness and is quite palatable. In the comb it appears almost black but when separated from the comb is a dark red color. There is no trace of granulation apparent.

It is surprising that honey so bitter as to be unusable should in time lose this bitter taste so completely. In many southern localities a very bitter honey is harvested from a related plant, the bitterweed, (*Helenium tenuifolium*.) When first harvested it is as bitter as quinine but is commonly reported as losing much of the bitter taste when allowed to stand for a long period. Honey from onions is said to have a strong onion flavor when first harvested but to lose it gradually with the passage of time.

Many letters have come to me from beekeepers who are considering a change. It is very difficult to offer advice as to a specific location. So many beemen have moved recently that nobody seems to know for sure what territory is open and what is occupied. An acquaintance recently located an apiary in what appeared to be a suitable spot only to discover another good sized outfit just over the hill. Truck loads of beekeeping equipment are a common sight on the highways of the Midwest and some good territory appears to be in danger of becoming overstocked.

Seed of sainfoin remains very scarce but it appears that a few pounds will be available. Limited amounts of Wagner pea, safflower and other new plants are advertised for sale in our classified columns.

Every beekeeper will do well to go all out for maximum production this year. Honey can hardly be cheaper and with the present war effort there is every reason to expect that it will be much higher in price. Regardless of price, every effort must be made to provide food in abundance. When this ghastly war is over, millions will face starvation and it is even possible that the food supply will determine the final outcome of the conflict.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

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# Bees and Defense

**I**N ancient times bees were kept on top of the walls as a means of defense. They were usually kept in stone crocks, and, when the enemy approached, as many crocks were shoved off the wall as the situation seemed to warrant. Those were the days when bees were selected on account of special qualification. A crock of bees bursting in the midst of a hostile army was much more effective than a bomb shell.

It is related that on one occasion the enemy was besieging a castle and was using a battering ram endeavoring to batter down the gate when lo! a crock of bees burst right in their midst. While they wore armor, the joints were not bee tight and the armor did not fit well about the neck. They dropped the ram and all went clattering down the hill with a sound not unlike a flock of dogs with tin cans tied to their tails. Thus the castle was saved.

**I**NCREASED crop production is the all important message today. More food will be in demand. Honey is already recognized as an important food item in millions of homes. Fruit will be required to provide a balanced diet. Large crops of fruit depend on a sufficient number of bees to thoroughly pollinate the blossoms. Colonies of bees must be strong and overflowing with **worker bees** to give the best results.

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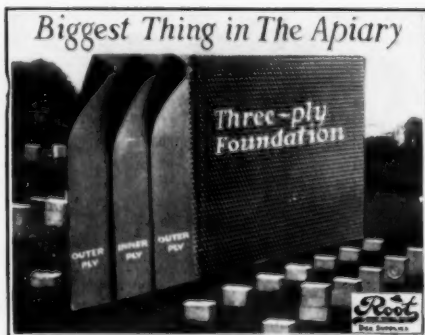
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